



Town and Port of Dover.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1936.

A. B. McMaster, M.D., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dover :

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PART I.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

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1936.

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. COMMITTEE.

1936.

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OPICIAN
Public Health Department.

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER.

1st July, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,
and

The Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1936, which is the seventeenth one for which I am responsible, and the sixty-fourth in the series started in 1873 by my predecessors.

VITAL STATISTICS: I think the time has arrived when a comparative statement of the vital statistics for five of the outstanding years since 1920 may be of interest, and the following Table has been prepared for this purpose:—

TABLE I.

Years :	1920	1921	1930	1931	1936
	—	—	—	—	—
Population	41408	39995	41920	41097	40510
Birth-rate per 1000 population	26.9	24.4	15.8	16.4	15.6
Death-rate per 1000 population	11.7	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.6
Infantile Mortality per 1000 births	76	58	40	48	45
Maternal Mortality per 1000 live and still-births	7.0	3.11	4.31	2.82	2.99
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate per 1000 population ..	1.13	0.80	0.96	0.91	0.54
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, death- rate per 1000 population ..	0.41	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.14
Diphtheria, death-rate per 1000 population	0.31	0.15	0.05	0.05	nil
Cancer, death-rate per 1000 popn.	1.13	1.35	1.41	1.55	2.09
Diphtheria, case mortality per cent.	9.7	5.8	3.3	4.0	nil
Scarlet Fever, case mortality per cent.	nil	0.70	nil	nil	2.08

I wish to draw the Committee's attention particularly to the following points:—

- (a) That the population of the Borough, as now estimated by the Registrar-General, is lower than it was in 1920, and very little higher than at the 1921 census enumeration. With a practically stationary population, very careful consideration requires to be given by the Authority as to the building of new houses. In view of the low percentage of overcrowding found during the special investigation early in 1936, it seems to me that building should be entirely confined to the re-housing of persons displaced from insanitary areas.
- (b) It will be noticed that the birth-rate has fallen 11.3 per 1000 of the population from 1920 to 1936, so that there must be in the Borough a reduced juvenile population to be catered for in elementary schools. Judging from the births and infantile mortality during the last five years, there will be round about 600 children attaining school-going age per annum during the next five years.

Although low, the local birth-rate is still above the figure for England and Wales in 1936.

(c) The death-rate in the five years under review has varied very slightly, while infantile mortality is now at a low figure, the rate of 45 per 1000 births in 1936 being below that for England and Wales.

(d) It is satisfactory to note that the rate of maternal mortality locally has decreased to the extent shown in the table. In 1936 our local maternal mortality rate of 2.99 was below that for England and Wales, which reached 3.65.

(e) The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in the Borough in 1936 was the lowest figure reached by this disease locally.

TABLE 2.

Diphtheria.

Year.		Attack rate per 1000 of population.	Case mortality per cent.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.
1920	.. .. ..	3.23	9.7	0.31
1921	.. .. ..	2.58	5.8	0.15
1930	.. .. ..	1.51	3.3	0.05
1931	.. .. ..	1.27	4.0	0.05
1936	.. .. ..	0.17	nil	nil

In no section of the work of the department has there been such a remarkable improvement in the local statistics as is shown in the above table. In 1920 some 3.23 per 1000 of the population suffered from Diphtheria; last year only 0.17 so suffered. In 1920, again, the case mortality was 9.7 per cent.; and last year there were no deaths from the disease. In 1920 the death-rate per 1000 of the population from the infection was 0.31; while in 1936, as already stated, there were no deaths.

The table shows clearly that there has been a steady improvement. The marked decrease recorded in 1930 and subsequent years coincides with the Authority's scheme for immunisation against the disease, while the success of the serum treatment at the Isolation Hospital and in private practice is shown by the diminished fatality records.

In this connection one would urgently represent to the parents of all young children that it is in the children's best interests to be protected against Diphtheria before they enter school.

In the text of the report will be noticed the number of children protected against the disease last year, namely 54. The total number protected against the infection since immunisation commenced in 1930 is 1009, while 551 have been found to be naturally protected.

SANITARY SERVICES: The end of 1936 saw the completion of a long period of service as Senior Sanitary Inspector by Mr. R. W. A. Pryer. The Committee have already recorded their appreciation of his work on his retirement, and I can only add that a great many of the details recorded in the work of the department so far as the sanitary service, food inspection, housing, and port sanitary work are concerned have grown so much since he first became your Sanitary Inspector, that it is not easy to appreciate what the position was, and what duties were involved in it when he began his work, compared with the duties required at the end of his period of service. Much useful work was initiated by him, and his knowledge of local conditions has been a great help to me since I took over the direction of the Department.

PORT SANITARY WORK: The work of the Port, from the medical aspect, still continues to increase. Dr. Kean carried out a greater number of boardings during 1936 than had previously taken place, while the increase in cross-Channel traffic has made additional demands on the time of your staff, and has necessi-

tated additional assistance. With the opening of the Dover/Dunkerque ferry service, a night service to Dover all the year round again became operable, as in pre-war days.

Naturally, a number of the passengers travelling by this service book through from Paris to London by sleeping cars. Those who are not booked through have to be dealt with on arrival at Dover by your medical staff.

In addition, the food cargoes brought by this ferry service have added also to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. Nicholl has prepared the report dealing with this section, and the records show a creditable year's achievement. I would specially draw the Education Committee's attention to the section of Dr. Nicholl's report (p. 105) dealing with the results of medical examinations for the purpose of assessing nutrition.

It is particularly satisfactory to find that, out of 1598 children examined in the routine age groups, 18.64 % had excellent nutrition, 77.47 % had normal nutrition, and only 3.88 % were slightly subnormal. In no case was a child found to be suffering from bad nutrition in these groups.

It will further be noticed that, in connection with the Authority's scheme for providing milk for children in school where the family income requires it to be supplied free, some 48 children were referred for examination, 47 attended, and 28 of these were recommended for milk on medical grounds, of whom only 13 were entitled to free milk on financial grounds.

In assessing the importance and significance of these nutritional surveys, it is well to remember that the Authority's policy of supplying expectant mothers, and children under school age, with Tuberculin Tested milk or dried milk, through the Welfare Centre since the war, has undoubtedly laid a sound foundation in the health of children under school age.

FINALLY: I have to regret my long absence from duty owing to illness, and to thank the Authority for their courteous consideration and long leave accorded to me. During my absence Dr. Nicholl and Dr. Kean, with part-time assistance for the purpose of aliens medical inspection, carried on the work of the department until Dr. Hague was appointed as a third temporary assistant from the 5th April, 1937.

I am indebted to my medical colleagues for their continued and valued help, and to Mr. Hogbin, who has borne the heat and burden of the day in the clerical section of the department since I took over the work in 1920.

All the work recorded in the succeeding pages was only made possible by the combined team work of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Health Visitors, and Matron with her staff of the Isolation Hospital—all of whom I thank for their assistance.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Medical Officer values your courteous consideration of the many problems he has had to present to you in the course of the year, and the assistance you have given him in his work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMaster.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

- A. General Local Data :** Area
Housing
Population
Rateable Value
- B. Vital Statistics :** Births
Mortality—causes
,, seasonal
,, ward-distribution
- C. Infectious Diseases :** Cases
Ward distribution
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- D. General Provisions of Health**
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- E. Sanitary Administration :** Public Services
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- F. Maternity and Child Welfare :** Mortality
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Births—Notification of
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- G. Food Inspection :** Milk supply—Bacteriological examinations
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- H. Housing :** New Houses
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Unhealthy Areas
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Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Act
- I. Port Sanitary Administration :** Shipping—tonnage, etc.
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- J. Meteorological Record**

A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	3662.04
Population—Census, 1931	41,097
Estimated, 1936 (for Borough as extended)	40,510
Rateable value	£271,890
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,065
Number of houses according to Rate Books, 1936	10,012
Average number of persons per house	4.0

B.—EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population :

The Registrar-General furnishes annually the official estimate of population for computation of local vital statistics. The estimate furnished for mid-year 1936 shows a decline of 1,000 below the estimate for mid-year 1935. On receipt of this figure the question was raised with the Registrar-General, who replied that the data had been carefully examined, the estimate found to be correct, and that there was a considerable decrease in the non-civilian population.

In the explanatory memorandum which accompanied the Registrar-General's reply the following passages appear.

"In comparison with other years 1936 has an added significance on account of the purposes the estimates are required to serve under the Local Government Act of 1929, and, in view of the immediate interest occasioned by this circumstance, a reference, in advance of the publication of the Statistical Review, to the more important principles and considerations involved, may be of service in explaining some of the post censal changes which appear to be disclosed by the estimates, and in allaying disappointment which might otherwise be aroused by an insufficient appreciation of the tendencies which current records indicate.

"In accordance with custom, the estimates represent the calendar year as a whole, and may accordingly be regarded as referring to the position at the middle point of the year, viz: 30th June, 1936. Further, they purport to represent "resident" populations, and are, in this respect, different in principle from census populations, which consist simply of the persons who happened to be enumerated in the several areas on census night, whether resident in the area of enumeration or not.

"The estimation procedure may, on these premises, be said to consist of first adjusting the enumerated census populations of 1931 to conform to a distribution by residence—in accordance with the statements of 'usual residence' on the census returns themselves—and then modifying the basic resident population in accordance with available evidence of changes in population which have occurred between the date of the census and the 30th June, 1936.

"It is to be observed that the 1935 estimates have been wholly disregarded in the preparation of the 1936 figures. These have been computed afresh on the basis of the 1931 census record and the post censal records of change, and the difference between the estimates of 1935 and 1936 cannot be regarded, therefore, as necessarily representing an estimate of the 1935/36 movement. In a majority of areas, the trends observable up

to 1935 have been confirmed and extended into the succeeding year, but where circumstances have appeared to warrant it, there has been no hesitation in modifying the tendencies of earlier estimates in the light of later and completer information available in respect of them."

From the report on the overcrowding survey, which appears in Section "H" of this report, it will be seen that there had been but little change in the civilian population since the census enumeration. A decrease in the military population at mid-year 1936 would, therefore, seriously affect the estimate of the total population.

Births.

(i) Live Births :

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ..	..	..	295	318	613
Illegitimate ..	..	..	9	11	20
			—	—	—
			304	329	633
			—	—	—

Birth Rate (per 1,000) = 15.62

Average, 10 years, 1927-36 = 16.26

England and Wales, 1936 = 14.8

(ii) Stillbirths :

Legitimate ..	..	..	14	18	32
Illegitimate ..	..	..	1	1	2
			—	—	—
			15	19	34
			—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 total births = 50.9

Deaths.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Registered in Borough ..	..	..	262	241	503
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted			47	32	79
			—	—	—
Total in Borough ..	..	..	215	209	424
Transferred Deaths ..	..	..	25	24	49
			—	—	—
Net Total Deaths in 1936 ..			240	233	473
			—	—	—

As the age and sex constitution of populations vary in different areas, the crude death-rates do not form a true index of mortality for comparative purposes. The Registrar-General has therefore forwarded for each area a factor to be applied to the local crude death-rate in order to render it comparable with the crude death-rate for England and Wales, or the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area. This "comparability factor" for Dover is 0.92, and, applied to the recorded death-rate of 11.67 gives a corrected death-rate of 10.74 for comparative purposes.

	Crude.	Corrected.
Death Rate (per 1,000) ...	11.67	10.74
Average, 10 years, 1927/1936	11.58	
England and Wales, 1936 ..	12.1	

Percentage of total Deaths occurring in public institutions = 42.4

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still-) births.

From sepsis	—	—
From other causes	2	2.99

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	44	
Illegitimate	100	
Total Infant Mortality	45.81	
Deaths from Measles	5	
Whooping-cough	—	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	

(1) Causes of Death in the Borough of Dover during 1935.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
All causes	240	233	473	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	
2. Measles	4	1	5	
3. Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—	
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	
6. Influenza	1	4	5	
7. Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	10	22	
10. Other tuberculous diseases	3	3	6	
11. Syphilis	1	—	1	
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	1	2	
13. Cancer, malignant disease	44	41	85	
14. Diabetes	1	8	9	
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	22	24	46	
16. Heart Disease	46	79	125	
17. Aneurysm	1	—	1	
18. Other circulatory diseases	7	4	11	
19. Bronchitis	15	7	22	
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	13	6	19	
21. Other respiratory diseases	2	2	4	
22. Peptic ulcer	8	1	9	
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	1	1	
24. Appendicitis	1	1	2	
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1	
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—	
27. Other digestive diseases	4	6	10	
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	6	5	11	
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	
30. Other puerperal causes	—	2	2	
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	14	4	18	
32. Senility	5	8	13	
33. Suicide	—	—	—	
34. Other deaths from violence	13	6	19	
35. Other defined diseases	14	8	22	
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	1	

Special causes included above :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Total ..	..	..	20	9	29
Illegitimate ..	..	..	2	—	2

Total Births—Live ..	..	..	304	329	633
Legitimate ..	..	..	295	318	613
Illegitimate ..	..	..	9	11	20

Total Stillbirths ..	..	..	15	19	34
Legitimate ..	..	..	14	18	32
Illegitimate ..	..	..	1	1	2

The number of uncertified deaths was		2	1	3
The number of Coroner's Inquests was		13	6	19
Certified by Coroner (no Inquest)		9	8	17

(2) Mortality in Relation to Season :

	Total number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January ..	58	17.18	5	94
February ..	35	10.36	—	—
March ..	55	16.29	5	94
April ..	41	12.14	6	113
May ..	35	10.36	1	18
June ..	29	8.59	2	37
July ..	29	8.59	1	18
August ..	38	11.25	2	37
September ..	38	11.25	2	37
October ..	43	12.73	3	56
November ..	34	10.07	1	18
December ..	38	11.25	1	18
	473	11.67	29	45

(3) Ward Distribution of Deaths :

Age Groups.	Wards.						Total.
	River.	Castle	Barton.	St. Bartholomew's.	Town and Pier.		
Under 1 year ..	6	6	2	3	5	7	29
1 and under 5 ..	1	1	1	—	6	2	11
5 do. 15 ..	—	3	—	1	1	—	5
15 do. 25 ..	1	3	1	1	4	1	11
25 do. 65 ..	21	24	26	17	28	26	142
65 and upwards ..	46	60	38	35	47	49	275
	75	97	68	57	91	85	473

C.—Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1936.

	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths.						Attack Rate per 1000 population			
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	Dover	Eng. & Wales	Dover	Eng. & Wales
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ..	—	—	1	5	32	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	1.39
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.53	2.53
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.71	1.11
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.40
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :																				
(a) Pulmonary :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	7	2	14	52	17	39	21	8	160	65	—	1	1	2	19	7	—	32	—	—

* 9 Borough cases ; 11 other cases were admitted under the Kent County Council Scheme. † 3 deaths occurred amongst notified Pneumonia cases. The 16 other tabulated pneumonia deaths were from non-notified cases. 0.00 indicates that the cases were too few to give a rate of 0.005.

(1)

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS.

	Barton.		Castle.		Hougham.		Town and Pier.		River.		St. Bart's.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	6	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	12	—	48	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3
Pneumonia	2	—	7	2	7	2	6	—	—	29	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	10	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	—	—	7	4	10	4	5	3	7	3	22	6
,, Non-Pulmonary	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	2	8	—

* Three deaths amongst notified cases ; 16 other deaths occurred amongst non-notified cases.

New Cases and Mortality in 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.			All Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—
5—	2	3	—
10—	2	2	—
15—	1	—	—
20—	8	—	—
25	9	—	8
35—	12	3	8
45—	8	—	4
55—	2	—	2
65+	2	—	—
			—	—	—
			47	8	22
			—	—	—
					6

Institutional Treatment: The treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a special block at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the Kent County Council was continued in 1936.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925: No action was necessary in 1936 in regard to any employee in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62: No action as to compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital was taken during the year.

(2) Diarrhoea and Enteritis

Deaths at under one year of age = Nil.

(3) Influenza.

		Influenza.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Deaths	5	19
Death-rate per 1,000 of population		..	0.12	0.46

(4) Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927

No cases of Malaria were notified in the town during the year.

Twenty-nine cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified under the Regulations, of which three terminated fatally.

(5) Annual Statement of cases of Tuberculosis

	Cases on Register.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a)	Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January, 1936	102	94	30	25
(b)	Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time during year	28	19	5	3
(c)	Cases transferred to Borough during year—Informal Notifica- tions	7	8	—	5
(d)	Cases removed from Register during year	20	24	6	11
(e)	Cases on Register at end of December, 1936	117	97	29	22

Of the cases actually notified during 1936, 6 cases of pulmonary and 1 of other forms of tuberculosis died before the end of the year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1936, 6, or 21.4 %, were those of cases not notified in the Borough.

The special system of tabulation adopted in the department in 1929 was continued, and enabled the following analyses to be made of the particulars regarding the cases at the close of 1936 :

MALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.							Total at 31/12/36			Civil Status			Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.			Cases in Family.			House Bedroom Sunny.			Patient occupying separate Room.			Had Sana- torium treatment.		
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	-1	M.d.	Sgle.		Fatal.	Damp.												
-1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1-2	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2-5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5-10	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10-15	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15-20	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20-25	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25-35	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35-45	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45-55	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55-65	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65+	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	11	2	2	5	4	11	15	10	11	15	31	117	56	61	33	20	27	13	75	60	17	53						

FEMALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

MALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.							Total at 31/12/36			Civil Status			Tuberculosis of:			Cases in family			Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.			Had Sanatorium Treatment.			
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	-1	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.	Exist-ing.	Fatal.	Damp.	House	Damp.	Bed-room	sunny.	Room.	Bed.	Had	Sanatorium Treatment.
-1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-5	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

FEMALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.							Total at 31/12/36			Civil Status			Tuberculosis of:			Cases in family			Had Sana-torium Treatment.						
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	-1	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.	Exist-ing.	Fatal.	House Damp.	Room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.	Patient occupying Room. Bed.				
-1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1-2	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2-5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5-10	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
10-15	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
15-20	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
20-25	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
25-35	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
35-45	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
45-55	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
55-65	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
65+	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	..	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	22	2	20	4	7	11	2	3	—	10	9	6	6

(6)-a

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**Summary of Patients Treated during the Year 1936.**

		In Category. Hospital, 31-12-35.	Admitted in 1936.	Total.	Cases Discharged in 1936.	Deaths in 1936.	Remaining in Hospital, 31-12-36.
Scarlet Fever	Borough Rural Eastry Rural Military	2 — — —	40 8 1 2	42 8 1 2	40 7 1 2	1 — — —	1 1 — —
Diphtheria	Borough Rural	1 1	7 —	8 1	8 1	— —	— —
Diphtheria "Carriers"	Rural Port	2 —	2 1	4 1	4 1	— —	— —
Erysipelas	Borough	—	6	6	6	—	—
Enteric Fever	Borough	—	2	2	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever	Rural (P.A.C.) County	— —	1 1	1 1	1 1	— —	— —
Baby with above	County	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scabies	Borough Port	— —	8 1	8 1	8 1	— —	— —
Observation	Borough Staff Rural Military	— — — —	11 3 4 1	11 3 4 1	11 3 4 1	— — — —	— — — —
Measles	Borough Eastry Rural Military	1 — —	28 2 1	29 2 1	28 2 1	1 — —	— — —
Pneumonia	Borough	—	1	1	—	1	—
Malaria	Port	—	3	3	3	—	—
Tuberculosis K.C.C.	Borough Others	2 7	9 14	11 21	6 10	2 5	3 6
Totals		16	158	174	153	10	11

(6) (b) Summary of Total Cases treated during 1936:

	County.	Borough.	Dover Rural.	Eastry Rural.	Port.	Military.	Total	
Scarlet Fever	..	-	42	8	1	-	2	53
Diphtheria	..	-	8	1	-	-	-	9
—Diphtheria "Carriers"	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Erysipelas	..	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Enteric Fever	..	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Fever	..	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Baby with above								
Patient	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scabies	..	-	8	-	-	1	-	9
Measles	..	-	29	-	2	-	1	32
Pneumonia	..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	..	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Observation	..	-	14	4	-	-	1	19
Tuberculosis	..	21	11	-	-	-	-	32
			23	121	18	3	5	174

(6) (c) Treatment in Hospital :

Scarlet Fever.

In the Annual Reports for some years past, the subject of the serum treatment of Scarlet Fever in the Isolation Hospital has been reviewed in detail.

Up to 1925 it was the routine practice in the Hospital to use in acute cases an antistreptococcal serum (scarlatina), or the polyvalent streptococcal serum.

The following tables show the data to the end of 1936 :—

TABLE A.
Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.	RECOVERY CASES ONLY.				ALL CASES.		
	Treated with Serum.		Treated without Serum.		Total Cases.	Days.	
	No. of Cases.	Days.	No. of Cases.	Days.			
1921	..	20	42.60	98	38.58	118	39.26
1922	..	16	46.62	40	40.42	56	42.19
1923	..	20	44.60	15	43.86	36	43.30
1924	..	28	42.76	32	39.34	60	40.90
1925	..	12	49.83	24	40.41	36	43.55
1926	..	10	40.80	44	34.63	54	35.77

In 1926, testing of the new serum began with the result that the average stay in hospital was 35 days, while for the last ten years the results are :—

		Total Cases.	Average Days in Hospital.
1927	27
1928	26
1929	23
1930	26
1931	29
1932	29
1933	29
1934	26
1935	27
1936	25

These averages are for all cases admitted, but serum is only given to those patients who still have a rash on admission, or if the rash has gone, who still have a temperature.

The numbers admitted to hospital are comparatively small, but they are about 87 % of all the cases in the area which the hospital serves, a combined population at the census of 50,123.

TABLE B.

	Treated with Serum.						Treated without Serum											
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1. Cases treated ..	85	76	54	32	15	58	163	42	51	20	11	4	5	3	10	7	4	—
2. No. with complications ..	..	12	13	12	15	3	18	84	17	4	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	22
Average days in Hospital ..	34.3	30.5	35.5	39.3	40.0	36.2	28.4	31.2	26.8	35.0	44.7	55.0	28.5	—	41.0	—	31.5	—
3. No. with no complications ..	73	63	42	17	12	40	79	25	47	18	8	3	3	3	8	7	2	—
Average days in Hospital ..	23.7	21.5	22.4	22.5	25.4	27.3	26.4	23.9	25.4	30.1	22.9	22.7	25.0	24.0	24.6	21.7	28.0	—

Diphtheria.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.	Recovery Cases.		Total Clinical Cases.		"Carriers."		
	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	
1922	..	46	29.56	53	25.90	1	47.00
1923	..	33	29.39	33	29.39	11	31.45
1924	..	16	18.87	16	18.87	2	12.00
1925	..	14	33.07	16	29.93	2	36.50
1926	..	23	45.60	23	45.60	3	51.00
1927	..	51	48.76	54	48.01	9	36.77
1928	..	87	37.46	91	35.97	27	26.37
1929	..	115	31.89	119	31.01	38	36.71
1930	..	62	30.23	64	28.85	22	35.29
1931	..	41	49.19	44	46.72	24	24.60
1932	..	34	36.50	35	35.50	23	24.50
1933	..	5	52.00	5	52.00	5	29.54
1934	..	19	24.84	19	24.84	2	59.50
1935	..	16	38.25	17	36.05	13	22.84
1936	..	7	39.60	7	39.60	3	17.60

Diphtheria antitoxin is given to all clinical cases admitted to the Hospital, and the average number of units used per case was :—

Year.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Units	12,000	13,000	9,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000
Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
Units	12,000	13,000	17,000	19,500	19,400	18,000	22,000	

D.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

(a) Staff :

(i) Medical :

*A. B. McMaster, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*T. J. Nicholl, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*E. Kean, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

*A. R. Fisher, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surg.-Capt. R.N. (Ret.). Part time. Medical Inspector of Aliens.

(ii) **Others :**

- *Mr. R. W. A. PRYER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.
Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.
- *Mr. J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- *Mr. A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- *Mr. B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- Mr. F. W. BROMLEY, Cert. S.I.J.B. Whole time. Assistant Inspector.
THOMAS CLYDE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. Part time. Veterinary Inspector.
E. M. HAWKINS, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.
- *Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss A. C. BROWN, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss E. M. CASTLE, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss F. S. PACKARD, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.
- *Miss D. HENSON, General Training. Part time. Assistant Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.
- Miss E. HOLLOWAY, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.
- Miss M. ATKINS, General and Fever Training. Whole time. Sister, Isolation Hospital till 12th April, 1936.
- *Mr. P. K. HOGBIN. Whole time. Chief Clerk.
Mr. C. N. AUSTEN. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.
Mr. E. J. ROGERS. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.
Miss P. TAYLOR. Whole time. Stenographer.

* Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

(b) **Nursing in the Home :** The Town Nursing Association was re-organised in affiliation with the Kent County Association and the Queen's Institute for District Nursing at the end of 1935, and the full scheme came into operation in 1936.

(c) **Midwives :** There is no employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives by the Local Authority.

There are 9 midwives practising generally in the Borough, in addition to 11 engaged in public institutions in the town.

(d) **Laboratory Facilities :**

Total pathological specimens examined at the County
Laboratory during the year 722

			Results.	
	No. Submitted.		No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria—				
From notified cases ..	75		39	36
From contacts and sus- pected cases ..	302		7	295
Enteric Fever ..	12		2	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	253		86	167
Ringworm of scalp ..	8		3	5
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	62		26	36
Other specimens ..	10		2	8
Total	722		165	557

In addition, 13 samples of un-designated milk, and 85 specimens of designated milk, were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(e) **Legislation in Force :** The Adoptive Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force locally are as shown in p. 10 of the Annual Report for 1930, with the addition of Byelaws in respect of Houses let in Lodgings, made by the Town Council on 30th October, 1934, and in respect of Slaughter-houses, made by the Town Council on 9th November, 1936.

The Town Council also adopted the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, as from 1st October, 1936.

(f) **Hospital Accommodation :** As described in pp. 10 to 15 of Annual Report for 1930.

(g) **Ambulance Facilities :** There are now two modern ambulances for use in connection with the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals, and also a small van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(h) **Mortuary :** The new public mortuary brought into use from January, 1933, is well situated, well designed, and affords sufficient accommodation for local needs. The following are details as to its use in 1936.

Bodies brought to Mortuary—

From Borough	22
From Port	2
Military	—
K.C. Council	1
	—
	25

**Cases in which Post Mortems were
carried out—**

Borough cases	20
Port cases	2
Military cases	—
K.C. Council	1
	—
	23

(i) **Sera and Vaccines :** Arrangements for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin, Scarlet Fever Streptococcal Antitoxin, and any other sera reasonably necessary to medical practitioners in the town, were continued, and utilised to a considerable extent.

(j) **Propaganda :** A popular Health lecture was arranged by the Public Health Committee in March, 1936, when Lt.-Col. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (ret.), Assistant Director, Public Health Division, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, spoke on "Advances in the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases."

In March also the Medical Officer of Health gave a lecture on "Some Carriers of Disease in the Animal Kingdom."

The five poster hoardings taken over by the Local Authority from the former Empire Marketing Board, were reduced to two in 1936, owing to deterioration of three of them. Eight different sets of posters were exhibited during the year.

E.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Sanitary Circumstances :

(i) **Water Supply :** From Corporation Works as described in page 17 of the Annual Report for 1930. Delivery during 1936 = 482,082,129 gallons. There are 29 houses in the Borough supplied by wells or rain-water tanks.

(ii) **River :** One river—the Dour—flows through the town and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

(iii) **Drainage and Sewerage :** Main sewerage system, discharging into sea, as described in 1930 survey report.

(iv) **Closet Accommodation :** The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the Borough area as extended on 1st April, 1934 :—

Some 9930 premises with w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;

48 dwelling-houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools
34 dwelling-houses with pail-closets.

(v) **Scavenging and Disposal of House Refuse :** Since 1931, when the Corporation's house refuse dump was extended, the "controlled tipping" method of disposal has been in force with satisfactory results.

House refuse is collected thrice a week and conveyed to the above land, which is now within the extended Borough.

(b) Sanitary Inspections of District :

Mr. Whorwell, now the Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Number and Nature of Inspections during year :

Nature.	Inspections and Visits
Dwelling-houses	7,355
Dwelling-houses measured for "permitted numbers"	1,848
Slaughterhouses	1,470
Bakehouses	203
Under Shops Act	30
Fried Fish Shops	184
Other places where food is sold or prepared ..	1,990
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	339
Premises where animals are kept	39
Tents, Vans and Sheds	31
Common Lodging-houses	18
Marine Stores	25
Houses-let-in-lodgings	8
Public Institutions, etc.	252
Infectious disease inquiries	159
Factories and Workshops	189
Smoke observations	3
Miscellaneous	657
 Total	 14,800

Number of Notices served during the year :

Informal Notices	545
Statutory Notices (Housing)	4
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	40
Statutory Notices (Bye-laws)	2
 Total	 591

Result of Service of Notices :

Notices actually served during 1936 ..	591
Notices standing over from 1935 ..	220
 Total	 811
 Total Notices complied with	 567
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory Notices	10
Notices standing over at the end of 1936 ..	234
 Total	 811

Conditions remedied :

Nature.	Inspections and Visits.
Defective drainage repaired ..	195
Structural repairs executed ..	213
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc. ..	62
Premises ventilated	20
Defective sanitary fittings repaired ..	109
Dangerous structures remedied ..	21
Offensive accumulations removed ..	25
Defective paving repaired	48
Nuisances from dampness abated ..	109
Overcrowding abated	7
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals abated	3
Unsatisfactory storage of Milk remedied ..	1
Smoke nuisance abated	2
Miscellaneous matters dealt with ..	34
Total	849

**Premises and Occupations which are controlled by
Bye-laws and Regulations :**

Slaughterhouses
 Common Lodging-houses
 Farms used for the production of milk
 Other premises used as dairies
 Tents and Vans
 Houses-let-in-lodgings

The Offensive Trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Fried Fish Shops	25

These are regularly inspected and action taken where necessary.

There are no Knackers' Yards in the Borough.

Shops Act, 1934 :

The 30 inspections of shops were carried out in respect of ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation.

No notices were issued during the year.

Two informal notices standing over from 1935, in regard to Sanitary accommodation, were complied with.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :**(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926) :**

The registrations standing at the end of the year were :—

Premises.	Premises used as dairies	43
Persons.	Producers of milk	7
	Retail purveyors whose premises are within the Borough	36
	Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	29

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision, and the provisions of the Order were found to be complied with. The unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed bottles were also kept under observation, and no further action was found to be necessary.

At the end of the year there were 176 milch cows kept in the Borough.

Common Lodging-houses :

Five. These are registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year.

Slaughterhouses :

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the register at the end of 1936 were :—

Registered	..	..	..	5
Licensed	..	..	..	6
				—
				11
				—

Killing also takes place at a Public Institution which is regularly inspected.

Disinfection :

During the year—

795 Houses (rooms) were disinfected.

Bakehouses :

“ Factory ” Bakehouses	..	..	..	16
Workshop	do	..	..	29

of which a factory and two workshops are underground, and are certified.

(c) Factories and Workshops :

Annual statistical return submitted to the Secretary of State :—

(i) Inspections :

Premises,	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	89	7	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	286	22	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers’ premises) ..	14	—	—
	—	—	—
	389	29	—
	—	—	—

(ii) Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :

	Number of Defects:	Number of Offences
	Found.	Remedied.
	Referred	in respect of which
	to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions were instituted.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*

Want of Cleanliness ..	16	16	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective)	3	3	—	—
Other Nuisances	9	9	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	28	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(iii) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :

Nil.

(iv) Registered Workshops :

	Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.				Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	29
Workshops	138
Workplaces	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	208
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(v) Outworkers' Lists :

Twenty-three lists were received, referring to 15 outworkers.

(d) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :

Rodents caught in Town area on birdlime or in traps during the year :—

Brown rats .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,394
Black rats .. ..	..	..	..	..	<hr/>
Mice .. ..	..	..	..	..	574
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	1,968
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ROUTINE PROCEDURE : During Rat Week notices were posted in the Borough.

The use of the Clayton machine was not required by the Military authorities in the year, the action taken in previous years having rendered it unnecessary.

All complaints as to the prevalence of rats were followed up, as a result of which a number of defective drains were made good, and nesting places of rats eliminated.

The Corporation laystall at Coombe was inspected, but no action was found to be necessary, chiefly owing to the system of "controlled tipping" in force.

Barium biscuits and Birdlime to the value of 11s. 9d. were sold to the public.

Rat destruction in the Port Area is dealt with in Section I. of this report.

(e) **Prosecutions :**

The following legal proceedings were instituted by the Department :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Statute.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Maternity Beds Scheme :	Local Government Act,	Order to pay amount
Non-payment of Fees	1929, Section 16	(£1 14s. 6d.) in one month
Failure to notify change of address and transfer of foster-child	Children Act, 1908	Fined 2/6 on each count = 5/-.

F.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) **General Infantile Mortality :**

	Rate per 1,000 Births.				
England and Wales	59				
Great Towns	63				
Smaller Towns (including Dover)	55				
Dover	45				

(2) **Infant Mortality Rates at various ages :**

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1936 ..	15.79	20.53	11.06	7.90	6.32	45.81

Deaths of Infants under one year from various diseases per 1,000 births :—

1 Measles	1.58	5 Premature Birth	7.89
1 Sarcoma of kidney	1.58	1 Malnutrition ..	1.58
1 Cerebral haemorrhage	1.58	2 Asphyxia ..	3.15
1 Bronchitis ..	1.58	2 Haematemesis ..	3.15
5 Broncho pneumonia	7.89	1 Birth injury ..	1.58
1 Gastro-enteritis ..	1.58	1 Jaundice ..	1.58
5 Congenital malformations	7.89	2 Infanticide ..	3.15

(3) **Stillbirths :**

Of the total births registered in 1936, 34 were stillborn. Had all the births been of living children, the birth rate would have been 16.46. The proportion of stillbirths was 0.83 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.61 in England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 50.97.

(4) **Particulars of Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children :**

	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
Twins	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ months} \\ 5 \text{ months} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{.. M.} \\ \text{.. M.} \end{array} \right.$	Strangulation by means of cord tied round neck Ditto

(5) **Maternal Mortality :**

The following tabular statement is of interest on this subject :—

Year.	Registered.			Maternal Death-rate.	
	Maternal Deaths.	Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1916	4	1018	not avail-able	3.93	—
1917	6	868	„	6.91	—
1918	4	793	„	5.04	—
1919	3	917	„	3.27	—
1920	8	1117	26	7.17	7.00
1921	3	932	33	3.22	3.11
1922	3	829	31	3.62	3.49
1923	3	875	18	3.43	3.36
1924	2	848	16	2.36	2.31
1925	1	805	19	1.24	1.21
Total	37	9002	143		
		Average		4.11	
Year.	Registered.			Maternal Death-rate.	
	Maternal Deaths.	Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1926	3	748	27	4.01	3.87
1927	3	778	23	3.84	3.74
1928	2	753	28	2.66	2.56
1929	4	650	22	6.15	5.95
1930	3	663	32	4.52	4.31
1931	2	675	34	2.96	2.82
1932	2	643	28	3.11	2.98
1933	1	608	21	1.64	1.58
1934	1	659	27	1.51	1.45
1935	2	668	33	2.99	2.85
Total	23	6845	275		
		Average		3.36	3.23
1936	2	633	34	3.16	2.99

The rate for England and Wales in 1936 was .. 3.65

The causes of the Maternal deaths were :—

Pulmonary oedema, Anaemia, Post partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Shock, post-partum haemorrhage, adherent placenta	..	..	..	..	1

(6) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum :**

Cases 1936 :

Notified.	Treated : At Home.	Vision In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
7	6	1	7	—	—	—

Five cases were treated at Out-Patient Department, Royal Victoria Hospital, and one case as an in-patient, the mother being a patient under the Maternity Beds Scheme. The remaining case occurred in Military Barracks.

(7) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia :

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified.

Only one case of Puerperal Pyrexia was reported, which arose in a Maternity Home.

(8) Notification of Births Acts :

(a) Notifications :

Single living births ..	..	..	..	596
Twin living births ..	..	..	..	22
Stillbirths ..	..	..	..	30
				—
				648
				—

NOTE.—The total registered stillbirths corrected for inward and outward transfers were 34.

(b) Births registered by Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) = 633

(c) Of the notifications received 571, or 88%, were from midwives, and 77, or 12%, from doctors and others.

(d) Births registered by local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of parents' permanent places of residence)=614. Of these, 98% were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration.

(9) Home Visiting :

Records of Health Visitors' work :—

(a) First visits paid to living children ..	639
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	30
	—
	669
(b) Revisits :—	
(i) Infants under 1 year	1434
(ii) Infants 1-5 years	2957
(iii) Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality ..	17
	—
	4408
(c) Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers	191
(d) Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order	43
(e) Visits <i>re</i> Midwives Acts (on behalf of County Council)	29
(f) Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	11
(g) Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever	—
(h) Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons	1
(i) Visits <i>re</i> Orthopaedics	99
	—
Total	5451
	—
Lost visits	427
Houses visited ..	2294
	—

(10) Welfare Centre :

(A) Infants' Clinic : The Centre was open three afternoons a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing advice :—

(i) Infants under 1 year on register for first time ..	255
(ii) Infants 1-5 years on register for first time ..	63
(iii) Infants and children who attended last year ..	442
	—
Total on Register	760
	—

Of this number 464 mothers brought 1 child	
118 ,, 2 children	
16 ,, 3 children	
3 ,, 4 children	

Total number of mothers = 601.

(iv) Number of sessions	156
(v) Total attendances	4645
(vi) Average per session	29

(B) Medical Consultations :

Number of Sessions	49
Number of cases seen by M.O.	461

(a) New cases for 1936—under 1 year ..	186
1-5 years ..	56
	—
	242
(b) Old cases	219
Total attendances	984
Average attendance per Session	20

Disease, etc.	No. of Infants under 1 year.	No. of Children between 1 and 5 years.
1. Anaemia	—	—
2. Congenital defects	6	1
3. Diseases and affections of—		
Cardio-vascular system ..	1	2
Alimentary system—		
(a) Stomatitis	4	—
(b) Diarrhoea	6	5
(c) Constipation ..	20	1
(d) Prolapsus Ani ..	—	—
(e) Hernia	10	1
(f) Digestive disorders and dietetic ..	28	1
(g) Anorexia	—	24
Genito-Urinary system—		
(a) Miscellaneous ..	—	3
(b) Phimosis	22	9
Nervous system	—	4
Respiratory system	10	29
Nose and throat	—	6
Ear	6	10
Eye	6	8
4. Glands—		
(a) Lymphatic	1	8
(b) Thyroid (myxoedema) ..	—	—
5. Malnutrition	—	—

Disease, etc.			No. of Infants under 1 year.	No. of Children between 1 and 5 years.
6. Debility	..	..	—	8
7. Rickets	..	..	2	4
8. Skin affections—				
(a) Miscellaneous	..	..	29	35
(b) Naevus	..	..	2	2
9. Intestinal parasites	..	..	—	4
10. Orthopaedic—Miscellaneous	..	..	1	7
11. Prematurity	..	..	2	—
12. Carious teeth	..	..	—	3
13. Venereal disease	..	..	—	1
14. Dentition	..	..	2	—
15. Minor Injuries	..	..	1	2
16. Tongue-Tied	..	..	8	—
17. Mentally defective	..	..	—	2
18. Birth Injury	..	..	2	—
19. Rheumatism	..	..	—	1
20. Tuberculosis	..	..	—	2
21. Healthy children	..	..	62	47
			—	—
			231	230
			—	—

(C) Pre-natal Clinic :

Number of mothers seen by Medical Officer—

New patients	..	..	..	..	32
Old patients	..	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	..	52

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	26
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	71

Summary of cases seen—

(a) Ante-natal :

No gestation	..	..	..	..	4
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	22
Pregnancy complicated by—					
Oral Sepsis	..	..	..	..	7
Disorders of—					
Digestive system	..	..	..	..	3
Cardio-vascular system	..	..	..	..	—
Genito-Urinary system	..	..	..	..	3
Nervous system	..	..	..	..	4
Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	1
Contracted pelvis	..	..	..	..	—
Old Tb. infection	..	..	..	..	—
Old Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	49

(b) Post-natal :

Normal condition	..	..	..	..	3
					—

Of the 49 cases under (a) above, 3 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital under the Committee's Maternity Beds Scheme for treatment of complications.

(D) **Mothercraft** : Classes in Mothercraft were not conducted in 1936.

(E) **Home Helps** : The scheme was continued as outlined in the 1930 report. An addition to expenditure of £20 per annum was agreed by the Authority in May, 1932, in consequence of the increased demands under this heading. The total liability per annum thus accepted now amounts to £40, and any excess beyond this figure is defrayed from the funds of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

During 1936 the total amount spent was £16 10s. 0d. and the mothers helped 16, of whom

15 mothers were helped for 2 weeks.

1 mother was helped for 3 weeks.

(F) **Necessitous Milk Scheme** : (a) Only Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk was accepted under the M.C.W. Assisted Milk Scheme, and was supplied by licensed retailers at 2d. per quart above the current retail price of ordinary milk.

(b) **Scale** The scale amended as from the 1st January, 1935, as shown below, continued in this form throughout 1936 :—

Scale.	Income per head per week, after deduction of rent.	Authority to pay per quart.		Applicant to pay per quart,
		Summer.	Winter.	
A. ..	2/6 and under	7½d.	8½d.	½d.
B. ..	2/7 and not over 3/6	7d.	8d.	1d.
C. ..	3/7 and not over 4/6	6d.	7d.	2d.
D. ..	4/7 and not over 6/-	5d.	6d.	3d.

(c) Number of persons supplied each month :—

		Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	..	6	7	56	69
February	..	3	8	57	68
March	..	2	15	41	58
April	..	2	13	40	55
May	..	2	13	40	55
June	..	2	12	36	50
July	..	1	13	34	48
August	..	4	8	32	44
September	..	3	8	23	34
October	..	1	15	30	46
November	..	—	12	29	41
December	..	5	13	31	49

(d) **Analysis of Cases** :

Number of individual families assisted	..	..	106
Number having dried milk in lieu of fresh	..	..	11

The applications were in respect of

Expectant mothers	12
Nursing mothers	31
Children under 18 months	48
Children 18 months to 3 years	33
Children 3 to 5 years	8
	—
	132
	—
Families supplied under Scale "A"	2
" " " "	17
" " " "	29
" " " "	58
	—
	106
	—

The circumstances of the parents of the families assisted were

Employed	30
Drawing Unemployment Benefit	26
" Unemployment Assistance	13
" Public Assistance	28
" Pension, Sick Benefit, etc.	9
	—
	106
	—

Families assisted for 12 months	3
" " 11	3
" " 10	3
" " 9	3
" " 8	2
" " 7	8
" " 6	14
" " 5	11
" " 4	8
" " 3	9
" " 2	20
" " 1	22
	—
	106
	—

(e) Quantities supplied :

Fresh Milk.	Dried Milk.
2,095 gals. 6 pints.	115 lbs.

Cost to Local Authority .. £222 14s. 7½d. £5 1s. 8d.

No legal proceedings were necessary during 1936.

(11) Maternity Beds Scheme :

(i) The arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, was continued as described in the 1930 report, but as from 1st January, 1936, the Hospital Authority agreed to accept a flat rate of £2 12s. 6d. per week for each case—pre-natal or maternity.

(ii) Payments by patients represent the family income per head per week after rent has been deducted, plus £1 from Maternity Benefit under National Health Insurance Act. Each case is considered by the Case Sub-Committee on this basis, and the arrangement has proved a practical one.

(iii) Cases treated in 1936 :—

(a) Borough Cases :

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	46	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
2	6	Haemorrhage
3	7	Contracted pelvis
4	26	Contracted pelvis
5	64	Toxaemia of pregnancy
6	12	Difficult labour
7	23	Tuberculosis
8	27	Contracted pelvis
9	49	Heart disease
10	6	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
11	5	Retained placenta
12	27	Toxaemia of pregnancy
13	18	Toxaemia of pregnancy
14	20	Haemorrhage
15	25	Difficult labour
16	15	Toxaemia of pregnancy
17	14	Oedema
18	15	Haemorrhage
19	45	Contracted pelvis
20	14	Toxaemia of pregnancy
21	21	Toxaemia of pregnancy
22	14	Retained placenta
23	25	Difficult delivery
24	15	Toxaemia of pregnancy
25	12	Haemorrhage
<hr/>		
551		
<hr/>		

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	3
Maternity cases ..	22

25 all recovered.

Total days beds occupied	305
Total number of " patient days "	551

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	26 days
Maternity	21 "
Average of all cases	22 "

(b) County Cases :

In addition to the above, three cases were admitted from the rural area by arrangement with the Kent County Council. The details of the cases were :—

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	21	Contracted pelvis
2	14	Accidental haemorrhage
3	21	Toxaemia of pregnancy
	—	
	56	
	—	

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	nil	
Maternity cases	3	
	—	
	3	all recovered.
Total days beds occupied .. ..	..	56
Total number of " patient days "	..	56

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal .. ..	..	..	..	..	nil
Maternity .. ..	..	..	..	..	18

(iv) Total number of foetal deaths under (a) and (b) :

(i) Stillbirths .. ..	..	..	..	..	6
(ii) Within 10 days of birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	3

Cause :—

- (ii) One Cerebral haemorrhage
- One Congenital malformation of heart
- One Premature birth

(v) Financial data relating to Borough cases :

Cases Treated.	Fees paid to Royal Victoria Hospital by Authority.	Fees received from Patients.	Net Cost.
25	£168 0s. 0d.	£47 1s. 10d.	£120 18s. 2d.

Payment for cases from the rural area is made directly to the Royal Victoria Hospital by the Kent County Council.

Legal proceedings are recorded under section E (e).

(12) Orthopædic Scheme :

The Committee's scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age has been in operation since the close of 1927. The scheme provides for the in-patient treatment of cases at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, at £2 per week, or in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, at £2 2s. 0d. per week ; massage, etc., in the out-patient

department of the latter institution at a charge of 1s. 6d. per attendance; the provision of surgical appliances where necessary, X-ray examinations, and the payment of travelling expenses on journeys for treatment in necessitous cases.

During 1936, an arrangement was effected with the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, whereby an Orthopaedic Specialist Surgeon from the staff attends at Dover each month to conduct a Clinic at the Welfare Centre. Both Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Service cases are seen. A fee of £3 3s. 0d. per session is paid to the hospital plus the surgeon's travelling expenses of £2 2s. 0d. on each occasion. The arrangement has proved a valuable aid, and has resulted in better specialist supervision of old cases and the securing of more rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment in cases coming under observation for the first time. The Clinic was inaugurated on the 6th April, 1936, six sessions were held during the year, and 18 individual children attended. A total of 27 attendances were made by these M.C.W. cases; but a much larger number of School Medical Service cases were dealt with. These are recorded in the S.M.S. section of this report.

Contributory payments are secured from parents, where possible, on the basis of the same scale as quoted in the School Medical section of this report.

The details concerning the cases in 1936 are:—

		Out-patient Treatment.	In-patient Treatment.					
		Children.	Attendances.	Total days treated.				Cost to Authority. £ s. d.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	.. ..	7	83	—	6	4	6	
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	.. ..	1	—	3	18	0		
X-Ray Examinations	..	4	—	—	3	13	6	
Royal National Ortho- paedic Hospital	..	2	—	217	60	12	1	
Provision of Surgical Ap- pliances	.. ..	4	—	—	2	9	6	
Travelling Expenses	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					Gross cost	..	73	17
					Receipts from parents	..	1	0
					Net cost	..	£72	17
Actual individual chil- dren concerned	..	14						

(13) Infant Protection :

Under section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the duty of supervising the care of infants to whom the provisions of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, apply, was transferred to the Local Authority as from 1st April, 1930.

The records for 1936 are :—

(a) Persons receiving Infants :

Number of Foster parents with one or more children on register at end of 1935	21
Number of Foster parents with no children on register at end of 1935	31
Number added to register for first time during 1936	6
Number removed during 1936	3
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1936	16
Number on register with no children at end of 1936	39
	— 55

(b) Infants :

Number on register at end of 1935	24
Number added to register during 1936	7
	— 31
Number removed during the year	11
Number of children on register at end of 1936	20

(c) Visits by Health Visitors	65
--	----

(14) Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927 :

Under Section 9 (2) of this Act, the Kent County Council have delegated their powers to the Dover Town Council, so far as this Borough is concerned.

The following Homes were registered by the Town Council up to the end of the year :—

Number of Homes.	Maternity Home.	Character :—		
		General Medical and Surgical.	Combined Maternity and General.	Accommodation Patients.
5	1	—	—	1
	1	—	—	5
	1	—	—	1
	—	1	—	4
	—	—	1	2
		3	1	13

No alterations in registrations were effected during 1936.

The Royal Victoria Hospital and the Coleman Convalescent Home were granted certificates of exemption from registration.

Inspection is carried out by your Medical Officer, suitable records are maintained, and standard registers, in regard to patients, etc., have been supplied. Local bye-laws under the Act were approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd October, 1928.

G.—FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Milk Supply :

(i) Non - designated milk examined bacteriologically for presence of tubercle bacilli and general bacterial content :—

Sample No.	Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
		1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
S. *A.1157 ..	364,000	—	—	+
S. A.1777 ..	8,100	—	—	—
S. A.6707 ..	40,000	—	—	—
S. A.8051 ..	10,900	—	—	—
S. A.12898 ..	188,000	+	+	+
S. A.15466 ..	11,400	+	+	+
S. A.17177 ..	34,000	+	+	+
S. A.18005 ..	14,400	—	—	+
S. A.25400 ..	7,300	+	+	+
S. *A.27548 ..	508,000	+	+	+
S. A.28353 ..	56,000	—	—	—
A.28479 ..	22,600	+	+	+
S. A.30728 ..	7,700	—	—	—

The samples marked “ s ” were from school supplies. Only two, marked *, were below the standard adopted by the Authority. In the first case, the retailer was warned, and subsequent samples proved satisfactory. The other sample (No. A.27548) was taken by request from a school under control of the Military. The result was communicated to the Officer concerned, so that the appropriate action might be taken.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923:

“ Certified Milk ” ..	One dealer licensed to supply “ Certified Milk.”
“ Grade ‘ A ’ (tuber- culin tested) Milk ”	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk. Nine dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed containers— one of whom supplied the Isloation Hospital.
“ Grade ‘ A ’ Milk ” ..	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk. Three producers and one dealer licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.
“ Pasteurised Milk ”	Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term “ Pasteurised Milk ” for milk treated at their local depots. Six dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.

By the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, the official designations of milk were amended to :—

- Tuberculin Tested
- Tuberculin Tested (Certified).
- Accredited.
- Pasteurised.

The former designations contained in licences already issued for 1936 were, however, retained until the end of the year, so that the classification in section (ii) above is in the old terms. In the tabulated bacteriological results for designated milks under (iii) the new terms are used for samples examined after 1st June.

No licences issued were revoked during the year.

(iii) Bacteriological examinations of designated milks gave the following results :—

Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.	B. Coli present in		
			1/100 c.c.	1/10 c.c.	1 c.c.
A. 119	Grade "A"	4,500	—	—	+
A. 120	do.	*384,000	—	+	+
A. 1155	do.	7,600	—	+	+
s. A. 1156	Pasteurised	10,200	—	—	+
s. A. 1158	do.	1,980	—	—	—
s. A. 1778	Grade "A"	10,600	—	—	—
s. A. 1779	Pasteurised	25,100	—	—	—
s. A. 1780	do.	30,000	—	—	+
s. A. 3970	do.	4,000	—	—	—
s. A. 3971	do.	23,000	—	—	—
s. A. 3972	do.	4,600	—	—	—
s. A. 3973	Grade "A"	19,800	—	—	+
s. A. 4669	Pasteurised	7,700	—	—	+
s. A. 4670	do.	9,600	—	+	+
s. A. 4671	do.	10,100	—	—	+
s. A. 4672	do.	19,300	—	—	—
s. A. 6708	do.	33,000	+	+	+
s. A. 6709	do.	18,200	—	+	+
A. 7393	Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	29,600	—	—	+
s. A. 8050	Grade "A"	4,400	—	—	—
s. A. 8052	Pasteurised	2,080	—	—	+
s. A. 8053	do.	13,000	—	—	+
A. 8646	Grade "A"	4,800	—	—	—
A. 8647	do.	6,900	—	—	—
A. 9984	Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	5,500	—	—	+
A. 9985	do.	197,000	—	—	—
s. A. 9986	Grade "A"	39,000	—	+	+
s. A. 9987	Pasteurised	24,800	—	+	+
s. A. 9988	Pasteurised	6,700	—	—	+
A. 10616	Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	2,860	—	—	—
s. A. 11339	Pasteurised	31,000	+	+	+
s. A. 11340	Grade "A"	18,800	+	+	+
s. A. 11341	Pasteurised	20,800	+	+	+
A. 12404	Grade "A" (Tuberculin tested)	3,200	+	—	+
s. A. 12897	Grade "A"	23,600	+	+	+
s. A. 12899	Pasteurised	40,400	—	+	—
s. A. 12900	do.	14,800	+	+	+

	Sample No.		Total Bacterial Count per c.c.		B. Coli present in	
				1/100 c.c.	1/10c.c.	1 c.c.
s.	A.14307	Pasteurised	22,800	—	—	+
s.	A.14308	do.	1,540	—	—	+
s.	A.14309	do.	1,420	—	—	—
s.	A.14310	do.	2,240	—	—	—
	A.14315	Tuberculin tested	3,000	—	—	—
s.	A.15467	Pasteurised	*176,000	+	+	+
s.	A.15468	do.	*170,000	+	+	+
s.	A.15469	do.	23,000	+	+	+
	A.16099	Tuberculin tested	10,200	—	+	+
	A.16476	Accredited	11,600	—	+	+
	A.16477	do.	1,240	—	—	—
s.	A.17178	Grade "A"	13,800	—	—	—
s.	A.17179	Pasteurised	*1,714,000	+	+	+
	A.17796	Tuberculin tested	*103,000	+	+	+
s.	A.18004	Pasteurised	86,000	+	+	+
s.	A.18006	do.	*392,000	+	+	+
	A.19203	Tuberculin tested	* 24,200	+	+	+
	A.19985	do.	* 31,000	+	+	+
	A.21267	do.	* 23,200	+	+	+
	A.21268	do.	8,500	—	+	+
	A.22151	do.	22,200	—	+	+
	A.22152	do.	53,000	—	+	+
s.	A.24800	Accredited	7,400	—	+	+
s.	A.24801	Pasteurised	*500,000	+	+	+
s.	A.24802	do.	94,000	+	+	+
s.	A.24803	do.	4,000	—	—	—
	A.25103	Accredited	8,700	—	—	—
	A.25104	do.	* 4,000	+	+	+
	A.25105	Tuberculin tested	2,460	—	—	—
s.	A.25401	Accredited	7,600	—	—	—
s.	A.25402	Pasteurised	*143,000	+	+	+
s.	A.25403	do.	34,000	—	—	+
s.	A.27545	Accredited	10,200	—	—	+
s.	A.27546	Pasteurised	35,000	+	+	+
s.	A.27547	do.	15,200	—	—	—
s.	A.28354	do.	18,800	—	—	+
s.	A.28355	do.	56,000	+	+	—
s.	A.28356	do.	*174,000	+	+	+
	A.28473	Tuberculin tested	74,000	—	—	—
	A.28474	do.	* 5,300	+	+	+
	A.28475	do.	1,360	—	—	—
	A.28476	Accredited	6,400	—	—	+
	A.28477	do.	4,300	—	—	—
	A.28478	do.	1,470	—	—	—
	A.29104	Tuberculin tested	970	—	—	—
s.	A.30727	Pasteurised	12,900	+	+	+
s.	A.30729	do.	2,300	—	+	+
s.	A.30730	Accredited	4,600	—	—	+

The samples marked "S" were from school supplies.

In regard to samples marked "*", the Producers or Vendors were warned in each case, and subsequent samples showed improvement.

Eight inoculation tests for presence of tubercle bacilli proved negative.

(iv) Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :

Six samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. All were found to be free from preservative, and to conform to the standards fixed for milk fat and total milk solids.

The equivalent contents of one tin of skimmed milk did not equal the amount declared.

Fat %	The full cream samples contained.	Total milk solids %	The machine skimmed samples contained.	Total milk solids %
	31.0		27.1	
9.6			26.9	
			26.3	
			26.9	
			27.1	

(v) Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :

Five samples were taken, two being described as "Dried Milk," and three as "Humanised Dried Milk."

In regard to one of the dried milks, the equivalent pints of full cream milk, were correctly stated on the container. In the other sample the milk was found to be $\frac{3}{4}$ -cream powder, not "full cream." The Vendor was cautioned by order of the Local Authority.

Starch was absent from all the samples, and no preservatives were found.

The percentage of milk-fat in the two dried milk samples was 26.55 and 21.82 respectively.

(b) Meat :

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 :

(i) Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection = 1555.

(ii) Animals inspected :

	No.	Unsound.				Total.	No.	Per cent.
		Carcasses with offal.	Per cent.	Offal only.	Per cent.			
Cattle ..	790	10	1.26	68	8.61	78	712	90.13
Sheep ..	1580	—	—	5	0.32	5	1575	99.68
Pigs ..	3169	10	0.32	186	5.87	196	2973	93.81
	5539	20	—	259	—	279	5260	—

(iii) Unsound Meat condemned and destroyed :

Tuberculosis :			Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle : Carcasses	(8)	..	2	15	14			
Quarters	(1)	..	—	1	91			
Offal	(45)	..	—	9	76			
						3	6	69
Pigs : Carcasses	(10)	..	—	9	12			
Offal	(59)	..	—	4	39			
						—	13	51

Parasitic Diseases :

		Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle : Offal	(7)	..	—	—	84		
Sheep : Offal	(4)	..	—	—	16		
Pigs : Offal	(2)	..	—	—	8	—	—
							108

Other Diseases :

		Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cattle : Carcasses	(1)	..	—	—	40		
Offal	(16)	..	—	2	30	—	2
Sheep : Carcasses	(—)	..	—	—			
Offal	(1)	..	—	—	4	—	—
Pigs : Carcasses	(—)	..	—	—			
Offal	(125)	..	—	3	94	—	3
							94
Total		..	..	..	4	7	60

Following condemnation in the Borough of carcases of animals infected with tuberculosis, endeavour is always made to ascertain the farms of origin of the animals. Where such information is forthcoming, it is passed to the County Authority, in order that the conditions of the herds at the particular farms may be investigated from the milk supply aspect.

(iv) Other Foods : Articles condemned in consequence of decomposition :—

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	5	0
Pork	..	..	..	1	0½
Mutton	..	..	—	2	17
Veal	..	..	—	—	19
Lamb	..	..	—	—	11
Offal	..	..	—	—	16
Corned Beef	..	..	—	—	6
Poultry	..	..	—	—	13
Fish	..	..	2	3	6½
Escallops	..	..	1	0	0
Prawns	..	..	—	—	14
Bananas	..	..	4	3	13
Chocolates and Sweets			2	0	14
			18	1	18

(v) Disposal Of Unsound Meat : The arrangement was continued of consigning all condemned meat and offal to the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Company through a local contractor. The disposal is carried out at no cost to the Corporation, the trade value being set off against the expense of collection and railway charges.

The cost of local transport for collection purposes was insignificant, only 3s. being involved.

(vi) **Tuberculosis Order, 1925 :**

In June, 1936, notice was received from the County Veterinary Officer that a cow at a local farm showed evidence of tuberculosis. The appropriate inspection and procedure were at once carried out, and the animal slaughtered. The post mortem examination showed the animal to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and the carcase was destroyed.

Similar notice was received in December, 1936, in regard to three cows at another local farm. The same procedure was followed, the animals being slaughtered and the carcases destroyed.

(vii.) **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 :**

On the 26th June, 1934, the Town Council passed a Resolution applying Section I. of the Act to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, as from 1st August, 1934, thus entailing the use of a humane killer for these animals as well as cattle. By arrangement, the humane killer is also used for pigs in all cases in the Borough.

Forty-two slaughtermen are licensed locally for the three years ending 31st December, 1937.

No difficulties were experienced in the administration of the Act in 1936.

(viii) **Legal Proceedings :**

None in regard to food in 1936.

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :**

I. Adulteration :

(i) Samples taken :	Total samples Taken.	Including Samples Taken informally.
Milk	39	
Butter	6	
Margarine	6	
Cheese	8	
Lard	1	
Lard substitute ..	3	
Sardines	1	
Cooked Salmon ..	1	2
Sausages and Sausage Meat	11	
Jam	3	
Lemon Curd	1	
Baking Powder ..	3	
Egg substitute ..	3	
Custard Powder ..	1	
Bisto	1	
Biscuits	1	
Fruit drinks	4	
	—	
	93	
	—	
Purchased by Agents .. .. ..	..	2
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery .. .. ..	..	1

(ii) Adulterated Samples :

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (2)	11.6% & 5%	..	..	—
Jam	—	—	Sulphur dioxide 74 parts per million	—
Beef Sausage	—	—	Boric Acid 2.5 grains per lb.	—

(iii) Action :

Milk deficient in fat	Vendors cautioned by Order of Public Health Committee.
Jam with sulphur dioxide 34 parts per million above permitted amount	do.
Beef Sausage containing Boric Acid	do.

(iv) General : The percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of new milk reported as genuine averaged 3.94 and 8.89, respectively, as compared with 3.48 and 8.88 in 1935.

II. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927 :

Two offences noted above, i.e. in regard to Jam and Beef Sausage.

H.—HOUSING.

Full detailed information as to local conditions was given in the Annual Report for 1930, and the following is a record of the procedure during 1936 :—

1. New houses erected during 1936 :—

(a) By private enterprise	178
By Local Authority	42
By other bodies or persons	nil
(b) Total dwellings owned by Corporation—	
Housing sites	662
Other dwellings	57
	—
	719

2. Statistics for the year :

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	533
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3467
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	
Individual houses	63
In unhealthy areas	183
	—
	246

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2750
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
Individual houses	6
In unhealthy areas	134
	140
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	56
(5) Houses where no action was necessary	50

II. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	41
--	----

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	6
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(Five other premises were represented, in 3 of which cases proposals were accepted for necessary work, and in 2 instances undertakings were accepted as to non-use for habitation.)	

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

3. Unhealthy Areas :

(i) Durham Hill Clearance Area No. 1, 1932 :

Clearance Order, 30th November, 1932.

Public Inquiry, 22nd February, 1933.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 10th April, 1933, subject to exclusion from Area of two plots of vacant land.

Area included—

Houses	18
Incompletely demolished houses .. .	2
Other building—stable and store ..	1

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order **79**

Re-housed in 19 houses on St. Radigund's site. Removal and disinfection of effects, 13th to 18th August, 1934.

Houses in area demolished.

(ii) Seven Star Street Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th April, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Compulsory Purchase Order, 27th February, 1934, which excluded No. 7, Seven Star Street and No. 3, Middle Row, both in Corporation ownership.

Public Inquiry, 9th May, 1934.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 22nd August, 1934, subject to exclusion of No. 4, Middle Row, as it did not adjoin the Area. The Order as approved included :—

Occupied houses	6
Empty derelict house	1
Other buildings—Old mineral-water works ..	1
Vacant sites of four houses and St. John's old church.	

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order **54**

Re-housed in—7 flats at Limekiln Street.

1 house at Ropewalk.

1 house at The Shrubbery = 9.

Removal and disinfection of effects 3rd to 14th December, 1935.

Houses in Area demolished.

(iii) St. John's Place Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.
 Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.
 Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.
 Public Inquiry held 9th May, 1934.
 Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd August, 1934,
 without modification.

Houses in Area	18
Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order	74
Re-housed in 20 flats at Limekiln Street.	
Removal and disinfection of effects 3rd to 14th December, 1935.	

Houses in Area demolished.

(iv) Chapel Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.
 Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.
 Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.
 No objections lodged by owners.
 Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd August,
 1934, without modification.

Houses in Area	6
Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order	40
Re-housed in 8 flats at Limekiln Street.	
Removal and disinfection of effects 3rd to 14th December, 1935.	
Houses in Area demolished.	

(v) Finnis's Hill Clearance Areas, 1, 2 and 3 :

Representations, 14th May, 1935.
 Declaration of Clearance Areas, 30th July, 1935.
 Clearance Orders made, 30th July, 1935.

Area 1 : Premises—14, 15, 16, Finnis's Hill. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Finnis's Court	15
Area 2 : Premises—3, 4 and 5, South Court	3
Area 3 : Premises—1, 2 and 3, Finnis's Square Stable adjoining 1, Finnis's Square	3

Public Inquiry held 20th November, 1935.
 Orders confirmed by Minister of Health on 24th February,
 1936, subject to exclusion of stable premises from No. 3
 Area.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted
 by Minister of Health under the Orders—

Area 1	91
Area 2	10
Area 3	14

Two families re-housed at St. Radigund's (No. 2) Estate—
 Removal and disinfection 30th November to 1st Decem-
 ber, 1936.

Remainder to be re-housed at Seven Star Street Flats.

(vi.) Adrian Street Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 29th April, 1935.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 28th May, 1935.

Compulsory Purchase Order made, 30th July, 1935.

Premises in Clearance Area :

(a) 77 dwelling houses—

Adrian Street :	Nos. 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 and 27 (combined) ..	14
	Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 and 43	13
	Chapel Cottage	1
Adrian Court :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 ..	6
Adrian Row :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 ..	7
	Adrian Cottage	1
Albany Cottages :	Nos. 1, 2 and 3	3
Albion Place :	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	23
Chapel Place :	Nos. 2, 3 and 4	3
	Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46	6
		—
		77
		—

(b) 10 dwelling houses with businesses attached—

Adrian Street :	“ Liberty Inn ”	1
	No. 28—common lodging house	1
	Nos. 40 and 41 (combined)— common lodging house	1
	Nos. 44, 45 and 46—shops ..	3
Five Post Lane :	Nos. 2 and 3—shops	2
Chapel Place :	“ New Mogul Inn ” ..	1
	No. 7—shop	1
		—
		10
		—

(c) Other buildings—

Store between 24 and 25, Adrian Street.

Stores and buildings adjacent to 45, Adrian Street.

Store, Pear Tree Lane.

Additional premises in Compulsory Purchase Order :

Adrian Street :	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8	
Albany Flats :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	
Snargate Street	Nos. 176, 177, 181, 181A, 182, 182A, B, C, D, and 183	19
Other Buildings :	St. Mary’s Mission Hall, Adrian Street	
	Store adjoining 14, Adrian Street	2

Public Inquiry held 20th November, 1935.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 24th February, 1936,
subject to following modifications :—

“ Liberty Inn ” and 9, Adrian Street excluded from both
Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order.

Albany Flats : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 excluded from Compulsory
Purchase Order.

Snargate Street : 176, 177, 181 and 181A excluded from Com-
pulsory Purchase Order.

Adrian Street : 6, 7 and 8 excluded from Compulsory Pur-
chase Order.

Store between 24 and 25, Adrian Street retained in Clearance
Area and Compulsory Purchase Order by reason of “ bad
arrangement, etc. (s. 62, Housing Act, 1935).

Adrian Street : 42 and 45, and Chapel Cottage, ditto.

Store, Pear Tree Lane, ditto.

“ New Mogul Inn,” Chapel Place, ditto.

Premises remaining in Compulsory Purchase Order—

Dwellings	92
Other buildings	4
Persons to be displaced	379

38 families from 36 houses re-housed in 38 houses at St.
Radigund’s No. 2 Estate.

Removals and disinfection 26th August to 3rd September,
1936, and 30th November to 4th December, 1936.
Remainder of work in progress.

(vii) Chapel Cottages Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1, 2 and 4, Chapel Cottages = 3.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister
of Health under the Order = 9.

(viii) Market Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 7 (inclusive), Market Court = 7.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister
of Health under the Order = 27.

(ix) Queen’s Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Compulsory Purchase Order made, 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry held 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 7 (inclusive), Queen's Court = 7

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the Minister
of Health under the Order = 35.

(x) Youden's Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area : 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry held 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 8 (inclusive), Youden's Court = 8.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 23.

(xi) Mill Lane No. 1 Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 6 and 7, Mill Lane = 2.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 6.

(xii) Mill Lane No. 2 Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry, 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by the Minister of Health without modifica-
tion, 31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area :

1, Mill Lane

2, 3, 5 and 6, Thornton's Lane = 5.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 14.

(xiii) Re-housing : Disinfestation, 1934 to 1936.

Areas : Durham Hill, No. 1.

Seven Star Street.

St. John's Place.

Chapel Court.

Finnis's Hill, No. 1 (Part).

Adrian Street (Part).

Removal of tenants' effects was carried out by contract by a local firm of furniture removers. This firm provided a suitable van, in which vermin infested furniture could be treated by hydrocyanic acid gas. Such furniture was loaded, the van conveyed to a suitable site, and the fumigant applied by a firm of experts. After treatment, the vans were ventilated, and the

contents conveyed to the new houses. The firm undertook all responsibility, and gave a guarantee of freedom from risk after treatment of the articles.

No bedding was subjected to this process, but was dealt with at the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital, while the other articles were undergoing HCN fumigation.

Table I.

Area.	Dwellings in Order.	Population.	Re-housing programme.
Durham Hill No. 1	.. 18	79	19 houses
Seven Star Street	.. 6	54	7 flats
			2 houses
St. John's Place	.. 18	74	20 flats
Chapel Court	.. 6	40	8 flats
Finnis's Hill No. 1	.. 15	91	
No. 2	.. 3	10	21 approx.
No. 3	.. 3	14	
Adrian Street	.. 92	379	92 approx.
Chapel Cottages	.. 3	9	
Market Court	.. 7	27	
Queen's Court	.. 7	35	34 approx.
Youden's Court	.. 8	23	
Mill Lane No. 1	.. 2	6	
No. 2	.. 5	14	
	193	855	203

Table II.

Displaced persons re-housed in—

Area.	Flats or houses—					Total Flats
	1 bedrm.	2 bedrm.	3 bedrm.	4 bedrm.	5 bedrm.	
Durham Hill No. 1	3	6	10	—	—	19 houses
Seven Star Street	—	4	3	—	—	7 flats
,,	.. —	—	2	—	—	2 houses
St. John's Place	.. 4	9	6	1	—	20 flats
Chapel Court	.. —	4	3	1	—	8 flats
Finnis's Hill No. 1	—	—	1	1	—	2 houses
Adrian Street	.. 2	18	13	4	1	38 houses
	9	41	38	7	1	61 houses 35 flats

4. Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-1933 :
No applications were received during the year.

5. Overcrowding Survey : Housing Act, 1935, s. 1 (1) :

The necessary survey under the Act was carried out in the first months of the year, and the following is the summary for the Borough in Form "C," prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

Number of "Per- sons" in Family.	Number of Families containing the number of Persons in the first column occupying											
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½
1	2	199	7	155	7		131				115	
1½		1	2	11	2		6		1		6	
2	1	3	30	183	59	1	284	1	8		497	
2½		1	9	11	63		114	2	6		205	
3		5		31	3	168	2	11		454	1	
3½		1		9		37	3	19	2	154		
4				9		6	3	30	2	278	4	
4½					1		2	12	1	83	2	
5					3	2	2	16	1	136	1	
5½						1		2	1	36	4	
6						2	4	1	8		4	
6½						1	4	1	4		5	
7							1	4	2	2		
7½									3	2		
8								1		2		
8½										1		
9										2		
9½												
10												
10½												
11												
11½												
12												

Dwellings	(a) Uncrowded	2	200	39	360	162	4	746	13	103	7	1972	21
	(b) Overcrowded	1	4	15		22		4	5	15	4	14	2
	(c) Total	3	204	54	360	184	4	750	18	118	11	1986	23

Dwellings with the permitted number shown at the Head of this Column.												Families.		
7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12+	Over-crowded (a)	Uncrowded (b)	TOTAL. (c)	
		169			52			13		13		863	863	
		9			1							39	39	
		1008		1	364	1		109		161	4	2707	2711	
1	1	291		2	86			11		11	10	804	814	
	1	985	4		341	1		116		173	5	2291	2296	
	1	209			66			19		22	10	532	542	
1	1	585	2	2	223	1		90		145	9	1373	1382	
1	1	174	1		41			17		19	1	354	355	
3	2	298		1	112			44		103	7	717	724	
7	5	97	2		30			16		19	3	217	220	
5	7	112	3	7	53	2		18		40	7	259	266	
4	6	39	1		12			9		12	10	88	98	
6	2	34		2	17	2		10		25	9	98	107	
4	1	5	2		8			8		5	9	29	38	
1	3	5	2	1	5	2		3		12	7	30	37	
1	1	1	3	2	6			1		7	4	19	23	
1		1	4	2	2					6	8	10	18	
1	2	2	1		1					1	6	2	8	
1	1							1		2	2	3	5	
										1		1	1	
							1			1	1	1	2	
1										3	1	3	4	
28	28	4020	20	20	1420	9		485		781		10440		
8	7	4	6	1		1					113			
36	35	4024	26	21	1420	10		485		781	113	10440	10553	

Following completion of the enumeration, the following detailed report was submitted to the Public Health Committee by the Medical Officer of Health on the 12th May, 1936 :—

(1) The inspections under section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, with a view to ascertaining what dwellings in the Borough were overcrowded was conducted in accordance with the directions contained in Memorandum "B," issued by the Ministry of Health in October, 1935.

(2) The Survey commenced on the 3rd January, 1936, and was completed by the 12th March, 1936. Four temporary enumerators were employed, the engagement of three being terminated on the 20th March, and the fourth being retained until the 3rd April, to complete the tabulation and clerical records.

(3) The staff of the Public Health Department also assisted in the enumeration, and carried out the actual measurements in all the necessary instances.

(4) The tabulation system devised locally proved successful in securing in the most convenient manner the data required for the records in Form "C," prescribed by the Minister of Health.

(5) Forms "C" have been completed for various groupings, and are available for transmission to the Ministry of Health.

(6) In the following pages, the results recorded in Forms "C" are analysed, and presented in a manner which will be more convenient for the Authority to consider in relation to their rehousing obligations.

(7) As it was felt that the survey would afford a convenient inter-census opportunity of checking the population of the Borough, all the dwelling houses in the town were covered by the enumeration, thus ensuring that no possible case of overcrowding was overlooked.

In this connection, the definition of "dwellinghouse" in section 12 of the Act of 1935, and amplified in Memorandum "B," should be noted. The term covers any premises used as a separate dwelling by persons of the working classes, or of a type suitable for such use. It includes any part of a building which is used, or is capable of use, as a separate dwelling. The part of a house occupied by a sub-tenant is therefore a separate dwellinghouse for the purposes of the overcrowding provisions.

(8) The results showed that there were 10,553 occupied dwellings in the Borough, exclusive of houses in the Adrian Street Compulsory Purchase Order, and the Finnis's Hill Clearance Areas 1, 2 and 3, and that the population in these dwellings was 33,246. The addition to this figure of institutional inmates and military population would indicate that there has been but

little addition to the population since the census of 1931, which showed a gross total of 41,097. This is also borne out by the Registrar-General's estimate, just received, which gives the estimated population for 1935 as 41,510.

(9) As indicated in paragraph 18 of Memorandum "B," the 13 overcrowded unfit houses in the Authority's slum clearance programme prepared under Circular 1331, 1930, of the Ministry of Health, will fall to be dealt with under that programme, and are accordingly not taken into account in the present analysis.

(10) The appendix to this report contains the following Tables :

- Table 1 : Summary of results of Survey.
- Table 2 : Analysis of Cases of Overcrowding.
- Table 3 : Classification of the amount of Overcrowding in the various sizes of Families.
- Table 4 : Analysis of Housing Requirements.
- Table 5 : Overcrowding in Multiple Tenancies.
- Table 6 : Analysis of Cases for Review within two years.

(11) According to Memorandum "B," the calculation as to the accommodation to be provided by the Authority to abate overcrowding is to be computed as set out in Table 4—i.e.,

- (i) An estimate is to be made of the total houses of various sizes needed to rehouse the overcrowded families ;
- (ii) From these totals are to be deducted the houses of the same sizes which would be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families ;
- (iii) The numbers of houses of the same sizes vacant at the time of the survey are also to be deducted ;
- (iv) The resulting estimate of need is to be adjusted to take account of the difference between the overcrowding standard and the standard of section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, which means that houses provided by the Authority will have to be on the basis of bedroom accommodation, as shown in the footnote to Table 4.

(12) The dwellings vacant at the time of the enumeration numbered 271. In view of the very extensive powers which the new Act gives the Authority for acquiring property, what number of these dwellings might be suitable for the Authority to acquire for purposes of abating overcrowding is a matter for further consideration. A considerable proportion of the dwellings are in connection with business premises. In the present report no deduction for the adaptation of any vacant premises has been made.

TABLE I.
Summary of Results of Survey.

Ward.	Separate dwellings visited and recorded in Form "A."	Number of these in which detailed measurements were necessary in Form "B."	Number overcrowded :—			
			Total.	Privately owned.	Corporation owned.	In Slum Clearance Programme.
Barton	1628	39	5 (0.307%)	4 (0.245%)	1 (0.062%)	—
Castle	1941	119	28 (1.443%)	21 (1.082%)	—	7 (0.361%)
Hougham	2007	93	12 (0.598%)	12 (0.598%)	—	—
River	1672	80	16 (0.957%)	12 (0.718%)	4 (0.239%)	—
St. Bartholomew's	1725	117	21 (1.217%)	18 (1.043%)	3 (0.174%)	—
Town and Pier	1580	127	31 (1.963%)	18 (1.140%)	7 (0.443%)	6 (0.380%)
	10553	575	113 (1.071%)	85 (0.806%)	15 (0.142%)	13 (0.123%)

NOTE.—The number in the second column represents "separate dwelling-houses," as defined in paragraph 14 of Memorandum "B."

TABLE II.—Analysis of Cases of Overcrowding.

Number of instances :			Size of families in under-mentioned accommodation at time of Survey :						Sizes of Houses required to abate overcrowding on basis of Table I, First Schedule, Housing Act, 1935 :					
Gross No.	Deduct unfit houses in slum clearance programme.	Net No.	No. of Persons.	In accommodation sufficient for Persons.										
					2 rnd.	3 rnd.	4 rnd.	5 rnd.	6 rnd.	2 rnd.	3 rnd.	4 rnd.	5 rnd.	6 rnd.
1	-	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	-	3	2	1½	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	-	1	2½	1½	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	8	2½	2	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	-	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
1	-	1	3½	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9	-	9	3½	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
9	1	8	4	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	-	1	4½	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	-	3	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
2	2	-	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	-	2	5	4½	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	1	1	-	5½	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	1	1	1	5½	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	-	2	6	4½	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
4	1	3	6	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
1	-	1	6	5½	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

Number of instances : Size of families in under-mentioned accommodation at time of Survey :

Gross No.	Deduct unfit houses in slum clearance programme.	Net No.	Size of Houses required to abate overcrowding on basis of Table I., First Schedule, Housing Act, 1935 :	Sizes of Houses required :						Slum Clearance Programme.						Net number required :					
				2 rmd.	3 rmd.	4 rmd.	5 rmd.	6 rmd.	2 rmd.	3 rmd.	4 rmd.	5 rmd.	6 rmd.	2 rmd.	3 rmd.	4 rmd.	5 rmd.	6 rmd.			
2	-	2	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
1	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
1	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
4	-	4	8½	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-			
1	-	1	9	7½	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
2	-	2	9	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
2	-	2	9	8½	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
1	-	1	9	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
1	-	1	10	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
1	-	1	10	7½	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
1	-	1	11	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1	-	1	12	7½	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
113	13	100	-	-	19	27	38	27	2	1	3	7	2	-	18	24	31	25	2		

TABLE III.

(Note.—In Memorandum "B," $\frac{1}{2}$ unit = child between ages of 1 and 10 years.
 1 unit = person of 10 years or over.
 Infant under 1 year is not counted.)

Size of Family.	Number of Families over crowded to the extent of								
	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit.	1 unit.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ units.	2 units.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ units.	3 units.	4 units.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ units.	
2	..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$..	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	..	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
5 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	..	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$..	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
7	..	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	—
7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
8	..	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
8 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
9	..	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
9 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
10	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
11	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	40	27	14	11	2	5	—	—	1

= 100

TABLE IV.**Re-housing Requirements.**

— "roomed" houses.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

Sizes of houses needed to rehouse families shown to be overcrowded .. — 18 24 31 25 2

Deduct—

Number of houses of same sizes which would be left vacant by removal of the overcrowded families .. 19 21 17 31 12 —

Net requirements ..	—	—	7	—	13	2
---------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---

Deduct?

Houses of same sizes vacant at enumeration ..

(see text of Report)

As, under paragraph 3, page 4, of Memorandum "B," the provision of accommodation by the Authority will have to be on the standard of section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, the provision of one-roomed dwellings would be ruled out.

The vacation of the overcrowded dwellings would leave 21 two-roomed dwellings available, and only 18 would be required to abate local overcrowding by re-distribution.

The accommodation of different sizes required, after deducting the accommodation which would be left available is shown in the above-mentioned Table, based on the directions in paragraph 17, clause 4, of Memorandum "B"—i.e., the accommodation on the standard of Table I. of the First Schedule to the Housing Act, 1935. This standard takes account of all the habitable rooms in a dwelling, and is the standard for houses in private ownership.

On the other hand, accommodation provided by the Corporation to relieve overcrowding, will have to be on the standard of s.37 of the Housing Act, 1930, which takes account of bedroom accommodation only, as follows:—

House with 2 bedrooms will accommodate 4 persons.

"	3	"	"	5	"
"	4	"	"	7	"

TABLE V.

Cases in which overcrowding was discovered in houses occupied by Multiple Families, the rooms occupied by either the principal tenant or sub-tenant being overcrowded:—

Wards.				Cases.
Barton	..	..	..	nil
Castle	..	..	..	10
Hougham	..	..	..	6
River	..	..	..	2
St. Bartholomew's	..	..	..	4
Town and Pier	..	..	..	7
				—
				29
				—

The presence of Lodgers in families only accounted for the overcrowding in four instances—one occurring in a multiple-tenanted house, and three in houses in single occupation.

TABLE VI.

(NOTE: In Memorandum "B," $\frac{1}{2}$ unit = child between ages of 1 and 10 years.
 1 unit = person of 10 years or over.
 Infant under 1 year is not counted.)

Summary of Cases at time of Overcrowding Enumeration in which the Houses, if still in the same occupation, are likely to become overcrowded within two years.

No. of Cases.	Present sizes of Families (units).	Present Accommodation sufficient for — (units).	Extent to which houses will become overcrowded. (Units)	Sizes of Houses which will be required to abate the forthcoming over- crowding:			
				2 rmd.	3 rmd.	4 rmd.	5 rmd.
3	2 + inf.t.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	—	—	—
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$ + inf.t.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	—	—
2	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	—
1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	—	—
6	5	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6	—
3	5 + inf.t.	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3	—
1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1	—
3	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3	—
2	6 + inf.t.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2	—
3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	3	—
1	7	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
1	7 + inf.t.	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
1	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	2
1	9	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1
33				3	4	18	8

= 33

19 cases will fall due in 1936

11 , , 1937

3 , , 1938

—
33
—

(13) In considering the question of accommodation, I think regard should be given to the following points:—

- (a) The enumeration, as stated in paragraph 8 of this report, shows that there has been very little increase in the population since the Census of 1931.
- (b) There are now 620 houses on Corporation Housing Estates.
- (c) The Borough Engineer informs me that 112 houses were erected by private enterprise during 1935.
- (d) Private building is still progressing.
- (e) Inhabitants are migrating to these new houses in the outlying portions of the Borough, thus leaving their old accommodation.

(14) In view of these factors, it seems reasonable to take the figure of 22 shown in Table 4 as the number of houses that should be provided by the Authority; and as, in the provision of houses

to relieve overcrowding, the Authority are bound by section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, it would appear that the following would be the requirements :—

7	three-bedroomed houses
13	five-bedroomed houses
2	six-bedroomed houses

22

(15) In paragraph 17, page 18, of Memorandum "B," it is stated that many Local Authorities may find they have a certain number of large families to provide for, and Local Authorities may themselves build houses of five, or even six, bedrooms. Such houses should be planned with a view to conversion at a later date into two houses, suitable for occupation by two families.

(16) In passing, it may be mentioned that the largest overcrowded family—of 12 persons—presents a problem, the family being agricultural workers occupying a cottage on a local farm.

(17) If the Authority desire to make further provision than the 22 houses indicated for the relief of immediate overcrowding, Table 6 might be taken into account. This shows the cases in which overcrowding will occur by natural growth of families within two years, if the families remain in the same houses.

In 19 of these cases, the overcrowding will occur this year, and the Authority might take into account provision for these. If so, I would suggest the provision of

19 four-bedroomed houses.

(18) Final Conclusions and Recommendations :

From the information before me, I conclude :—

- (a) That the population of the Borough is increasing very slowly ;
- (b) That the number of vacant houses is considerable ; and
- (c) That the maximum number of houses which can reasonably be considered as requisite to abate overcrowding within the next two years is—

7	three-bedroomed houses
19	four-bedroomed houses
13	five-bedroomed houses
2	six-bedroomed houses

41

A great deal of very valuable information has been collected through the overcrowding survey ; and the method of filing devised by Mr. Hogbin, the chief clerk in the department, will be very valuable for many years to come. It is based on the same system that we have been using for a number of years to record deaths in the Borough, and the record of data relating to tuberculosis notifications.

Finally, I wish to thank all the members of the Inspectorial and clerical staff for the extra amount of time and trouble they have taken to make the survey of such practical utility as is now found to be the case.

After careful consideration of the report, the Town Council confirmed the following resolution of the Public Health Committee :—

“ That in view of the small percentage of overcrowded families in the Borough revealed by the recent survey, the large number of houses at present vacant, and the rapid rate of building development by private enterprise in the Borough, no proposals be submitted to the Ministry of Health for the building of new houses by the Corporation for the re-housing of such families, and that the question be reviewed if necessary after a period of twelve months with a view to the removal of the overcrowded families to suitable existing houses belonging to private owners.”

I.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE A.

1. (i) Amount of Shipping entering Port during the year 1936 :

The continued courtesy of H.M. Collector of Customs and his staff (especially the Waterguard) considerably facilitates the work in the Port Sanitary District, particularly in connection with the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, which came into operation on 1st May, 1933.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number Reported to be Defective.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	2753	2429899					
*Motor	312	565247	27	139	2	2	—
Sailing	No figures available			4	—	—	—
Fishing	ditto			—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	3065	2995146	27	143	2	2	—
Coastwise :							
Steamers	354	173660	—				
*Motor	214	25990	—	178	1	1	—
Sailing	124	8574	—	116	1	1	—
Fishing	No figures available						—
Total Coastwise	692	208224	—	294	2	2	—
Total Foreign & Coastwise	3757	3203370	27	437	4	4	—

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

2. Character of Trade of Port :

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1936 :

No. of Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Including Transmigrants as below.
--------------------	------------	------------	------------	--------	---

Inwards :

Calais/Dover	78803	66141	—	}	473302	939
Boulogne/Dover	—	—	—			
*Ostend/Dover	..	319496	—			
By Liners	..	1031	—			
Motor-carrying Service	—	7831	—			
Seaplanes	..	—	—			

Outwards :

Dover/Calais	102776	66638	—	}	502759	—
Dover/Boulogne	—	—	—			
*Dover/Ostend	..	321592	—			
By Liners	..	3972	—			
Motor-carrying Service	—	7781	—			
Seaplanes	..	—	—			

* It has not been possible to obtain a classification of passengers by these vessels.

Countries from which passengers principally arrive : France, Poland, Belgium, West Indies, Africa and the Far East.

(b) Cargo Traffic :

(i) **Imports** : Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports.
Total value of imports in Dover Customs Division in 1934 = £4,037,290.

(ii) **Exports** : (a) *Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom* : Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods, etc.

(b) *Imported Merchandise* : Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports.

Total value of all exports from Dover Customs Division in 1934 = £4,851,769.

(iii) *Countries with which Port principally trades* : France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, West India, Africa and the Far East.

(iv) *Coastwise traffic with* : London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blyth.

3. Source of Water Supply :

- (a) For the Port : Dover Corporation mains.
- (b) For shipping : „ „ „
- (c) Number of water boats : Nil.

4. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 :

- (1) **Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health :** These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival, or by H.M. Customs officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During 1936, declarations of health were received in regard to 130 vessels. Of these vessels, 27 were boarded by the Port Medical Officers, 28 by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the remaining 84 by H.M. Customs officers only.
- (2) **Boarding of vessels on arrival :** The Port Medical Officer boards all homeward vessels from foreign ports, unless the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is unnecessary.
- (3) **Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention :** As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address—"Portelth, Dover"—is registered for this purpose.
- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Art. 10 :** With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally :—
 - (a) For ships "infected" or "suspected" as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or small-pox on board—
The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater.
 - (b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations—
Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.
- (5) **Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14 :** There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14, beyond the arrangement under (4) (b) above.
- (6) **Experience of working of Art. 16 :** In the case of several vessels arriving at the Port, action as to notification of destination was taken in regard to passengers landing. In view of the hostilities in Spain, and the risk of the introduction of disease into this country, travellers by the cross-Channel boats who had been in Spain within a fortnight previous to arrival at Dover, were required to notify their intended destination.

(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for—

- (a) **Premises and Waiting-rooms for Medical Examination :** These are available at the Marine Station, Admiralty Pier, and the Dockyard, Eastern Arm.
 - (b) **Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and other Articles :** Infected quarters are disinfected with formalin spray, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital and cases are dealt with as they arise. One case of Diphtheria, 3 Malaria, and 1 Scabies were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from four vessels in 1936.
 - (c) **Premises for the temporary accommodation of Persons under the Regulations :** Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.
 - (d) **Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, and other infectious diseases :** At the Isolation Hospital, or the Smallpox Hospital at Poulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.
 - (e) **Ambulance Transport :** An additional ambulance was put on service during 1934 by remodelling an old ambulance body and rebuilding it on a new chassis. This provision was arranged in connection with the scheme for extension of Poulton Smallpox Hospital. There are thus now two motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.
 - (f) **Supervision of Contacts :** The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.
- (8) **Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for Plague :** Rats from "infected" or "suspected" ships are sent to the laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises. Four black rats found in a lifeboat belonging to a vessel sunk in the Channel were sent for examination as a precautionary measure. No evidence of infection was detected.
- (9) **Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations :** Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1936.

- (10) **Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under international arrangements :** Inquiries are made of the master of each ship, and cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. Clinic. The necessary hand-bills are now supplied in five languages.
- (11) **Arrangements for the interment of dead :** A new, adequately equipped mortuary was provided by the Local Authority, and opened in 1933. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasions arose.
- (12) **Other matters :** The necessary local organisation for giving effect to the Regulations has worked satisfactorily during 1936.

TABLE C.
Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1936. Passengers.	No. of cases during 1936. Crew.	No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
Malaria ..	—	3	2	
Diphtheria ..	1	—	1	1.0

TABLE D.
Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival :

Disease.	No. of cases during 1936. Passengers.	No. of cases during 1936. Crew.	No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
Paratyphoid .. Fever	..	1	—	1 0.4

5. Measures against Rodents :

- (1) **Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :**
- (a) **IN SHIPS IN THE PORT :** Ships entering the port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats, and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination. Very few vessels from infected ports enter Dover Harbour. They simply call at the port for landing sick persons, and proceed on their journeys at once.
- (b) **ON QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN VICINITY OF THE PORT :** Periodical inspections are made, and when it appears necessary, any dead rats that may be found on quays or in warehouses, etc., are sent for bacteriological examination.
- (2) **Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and the Shore :** Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) Methods of deratification of :—

- (a) (i) SHIPS: Methods of poisoning adopted by the Southern Railway Company have proved successful in keeping the cross-Channel boats (of which the traffic of the port chiefly consists) free from rats. The short, cross-Channel journeys, and the frequency with which cargoes are discharged, tend to curtail the possibility of rats breeding on board these boats. The routine half-yearly inspections under the Port Sanitary Regulations by the Port Sanitary Staff are successful in correcting and checking harbourage.
- (ii) Dover was approved by the Minister of Health as a port for the issue of Deratification and Deratification Exemption Certificates, as from the 8th May, 1930. The Public Health (Deratification of Ships) Regulations, 1929, have been superseded by the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, and the work is now carried out under the latter. During 1936, 39 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspection, a Deratification Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. Twenty-five of these vessels were on the cross-Channel services.

On the 1st May, 1936, an agreement was entered into under Art. 4 (2) of the 1933 Regulations between the Dover Port Sanitary Authority and the Corporation of Folkestone whereby the staff of the Dover Port Sanitary Authority carry out rat-searching inspections of Vessels at the Port of Folkestone. Seven of the 39 inspections mentioned above were conducted at Folkestone under the arrangement.

- (b) PREMISES IN VICINITY OF DOCKS AND QUAYS: The local warehouses are used for grain storage, and these are rat-proofed, and cats kept by the firms concerned, to destroy any rats that may gain access. A Clayton fumigating machine is available in the department, and is used at the port when special circumstances require its employment. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the port, a travelling party visiting at intervals and using the Cyanogas process where necessary.

The Eastern Dockyard was visited at intervals and found to be almost clear of rats, there being no food to attract them during the year.

—

(4) Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore :

Routine sanitary inspection, as Sanitary Inspectors are daily at the port for food inspection purposes. All foreign-going vessels are at once dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1933 Regulations.

(5) Rat-proofing :

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Grain warehouses at this port are rat-proofed.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| (i) In Ships | { | There is no need to extend this further at present, as development at the port is not great, and it is not necessary on the regular cross-Channel boats, owing to the circumstances of the port. Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine. |
| (ii) On Shore | | |

TABLE E.

Rats Destroyed During 1936.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.			July.			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Total in Year.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.				
Black	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—				
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Species not recorded	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—		
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

75

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.			July.			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Total in Year.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.			
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Species not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Infected with plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

NIL.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels or Vessels from Plague infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total Number of such Vessels Arriving.	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by SO.2	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which Trapping, Poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat Destruction were not carried out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

TABLE H.*
Deratification and Deratination Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of DERATISATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED.			No. of Deratination Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with H.C.N.	Sulphur.	H.C.N. and Sulphur.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ships up to 300 tons .. .	20	—	—	—	—	20
,, from 301 tons to 1,000 tons .. .	12	—	—	—	—	12
,, from 1,001 , , 3,000 , ,	7	—	—	—	—	7
,, from 3,001 , , 10,000 , ,	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, over 10,000 tons .. .	.. .	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	39	—	—	—	—	39

* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Ministry of Health for the issue of Deratination Certificates and Deratination Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port II.) As from 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for the purpose. Work commenced here in June, 1930.

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1936.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	131	—	1	3
Other Nations	76	—	—	—

7. Food Inspection :

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1933, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927:

	France.	Belgium.	Spain.	Italy.	Danzig.	Coastwise.
	Tons cwt.	Ibs.	Tons cwt.	Ibs.	Tons cwt.	Ibs.
Preserves	1433	11 28	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	••	3 2 56	—	—	—	—
Angelica	••	1 13 0	—	—	—	—
Drained Cherries	••	134 0 0	—	—	—	—
Raisins	••	—	—	—	20 0	0
Crystallised Flowers	••	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit	••	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp	••	244 3 84 0	—	—	—	—
Nuts	••	77 17 0	—	—	—	—
Dates	••	11 2 0	—	—	—	—
Grapes	••	6 0 0	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	••	186 18 0	—	—	—	—
Truffles	••	2 1 28	—	—	—	—
Mushrooms	••	5 12 28	—	—	—	—
Poultry	••	—	—	—	12 12 84	0
Game	••	—	—	—	9 1 56	0
Rabbits	••	—	—	—	339 15 28	0
Cooked Meat	••	9 17 84	—	—	—	—
Ham	••	1 1 56	—	—	10 12 56	0
Sausages	••	—	—	—	—	—
Pork	••	—	—	—	63 15 2 0	0
Back Fat	••	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	••	—	—	—	—	—
Caviare	••	—	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	••	—	—	—	—	—
Shrimps	••	—	—	—	—	—
Pate de Foie Gras	••	7 14 56	—	—	—	—
Raw Goose Liver	••	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast	••	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat	••	—	—	—	1 11 0	0
Biscuits	••	655 0 0	—	—	515 0	0
Honey	••	—	—	—	—	—
Vanilla Beans	••	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate	••	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	••	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	••	11 10 0	—	—	—	—
Lard	••	—	—	—	—	—
	2795	4 53	973 1 42	855 13 0	369 10 0	960 0 0
					12361	0 0

The number of vessels concerned in carrying the foodstuffs examined each month was :—

			Actual No. of Vessels engaged in traffic.	Number of occasions these vessels entered Port.
January	..	..	16	64
February	..	..	17	60
March	..	..	15	69
April	..	..	23	68
May	..	..	19	65
June	..	..	19	61
July	..	..	18	59
August	..	..	17	64
September	..	..	14	60
October	..	..	19	79
November	..	..	20	76
December	..	..	16	76
Total number of Cargoes examined ..				801

(2) **Shellfish :** There are no layings within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

(3) **Samples of Food examined :**

No.	Date.	Sample.	Result.	Remarks.
1	June	Yeast	Contained 0.75 parts of Arsenic Tri-oxide per million (= 1/200th grain per pound)	Sampled in transit.
2	June	Shrimps	No evidence of preservative or any deleterious matter	ditto
3	June	Shrimps	ditto	ditto
3 (a)	June	Shrimps	(Bacteriological examination.)	ditto
			No evidence of sewage pollution or food poisoning organisms.	
4	June	Drained Cherries	No evidence of preservative.	ditto
5	November	ditto	No evidence of preservative. Copper = 30 parts per million.	ditto
6	December	ditto	Slight trace of sulphur dioxide. Copper = 35 parts per million.	ditto
7	December	ditto	Slight trace of sulphur dioxide. Copper = 12 parts per million.	ditto
8	December	ditto	Slight trace of sulphur dioxide. Copper = 16 parts per million.	ditto
9	December	ditto	Slight trace of sulphur dioxide. Copper = 9 parts per million.	ditto
10	December	ditto	No evidence of preservative. Copper = 11 parts per million.	ditto
11	December	ditto	No evidence of preservative. Copper = 11 parts per million.	ditto
12	December	ditto	No evidence of preservative. Copper = 7 parts per million.	ditto

No.	Date.	Sample.	Result.	Remarks.
13	December	Drained Cherries	No evidence of preservative. Copper = 14 parts per million.	ditto
14	December	Yeast	Contained 0.75 parts of Arsenic tri-oxide per mil- lion (= 1/200th grain per pound).	ditto

The amount of arsenic in the yeast samples was below the maximum figure suggested by the Royal Commission on Arsenical poisoning.

The samples of imported shrimps were taken in consequence of a suspicion that they had been subjected to some method of preservation, but nothing abnormal was found on examination.

The samples of "drained cherries" (or "glacé cherries") were taken in consequence of the fact that similar preserves for sale in other areas had been found to contain copper. From inquiries made, it is probable that the contamination arose from the use of tin-coated copper vessels. Communication was entered into with the importers, who were informed that consignments showing more than 20 parts of copper per million would not be allowed to pass through the port, and that the ultimate aim should be the elimination of the contamination entirely. The consignees have promised to have their vats and plant dismantled and renovated, and it is expected that this will result in overcoming the difficulty.

8. Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930 : During 1936, 13 notices of prohibition were issued by the Port Medical Officer of Health. In 9 cases the birds were destroyed at this port, and in the other 4 instances the birds were exported by their owners.

By the continued co-operation of the Southern Railway Company, passengers were, in general, warned before embarking at the French and Belgian ports with parrots, and in this way disappointment to passengers on arrival at British ports was minimised as much as possible.

When it is necessary to destroy birds, this is carried out in the lethal chamber loaned to the Authority by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

9. Aliens' Order, 1919-20 : The arrangements locally are carried out in accordance with the Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Ministry of Health.

The usual seasonal cross-Channel passenger and motor-carrying services to the Admiralty Pier and the Eastern Arm, in Dover Harbour, ran for approximately six months during 1936. The Dover-Dunkerque Train Ferry Service commenced operation on the 5th October, 1936, and two of these vessels were scheduled to enter the port daily at 6.15 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.; while an additional motor-carrying service—Ostend/Dover—ran from 1st August until 30th September.

The arrangements for medical inspection of Aliens described in previous reports were again varied by the addition of part-time Medical Inspectors and a part-time nurse to assist in the work.

The following is a record of the work of medical inspection during 1936 :—

Classification.	Total Aliens.	Med. Inspd.	Non-Med. Inspd.	Med. Exmnd.	(a)	Certificates.	(b)	(c)	(d)	Clean-sing.	Disease
Temporary Residents :											
Visitors ..	72476	71776	441	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Visitors	27679	27554	91	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic ..	2773	2733	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen ..	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Seamen	212	209	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Residents :											
Returning Residents	11796	11729	63	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Min. Lab. Permits :											
Males ..	2325	1708	2	615	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Females ..	6980	1844	14	5122	—	—	42	1	—	—	—
Children ..	79	66	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants :											
Males ..	280	156	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	278	165	7	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ..	94	52	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Transit ..	4462	4055	18	389	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	129487	122100	676	6711	—	1	46	1	—	—	—
Rejected from all causes ..											
Transmigrants ..	367	366	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	939	403	—	536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	130793	122869	676	7248	—	1	46	1	—	—	—

J.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS : By the courtesy of W. Boulton Smith, Esq., M.Sc., Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
the appended summary of the local meteorological readings for 1936 is available for publication.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE (deg. F.).						SUNSHINE.			RAINFALL.			Highest Wind Recorded.	
	EXTREMES.			MEANS.			Hours.	Days.	Inches.	Duration (Hours.)				
	Monthly Mean.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean Daily Range.								
January	42.9	55	29	46.7	39.2	7.5	40.9	17	4.37	106.2	
February	39.2	49	25	43.2	35.1	8.1	94.1	19	2.29	55.9	
March	45.6	60	33	50.3	40.9	9.4	109.8	25	0.71	26.5	
April	45.6	60	33	50.9	40.3	10.6	137.3	25	2.29	41.4	
May	53.9	71	38	59.8	48.0	11.8	208.3	29	0.17	8.5*	
June	60.9	81	42	66.5	54.3	12.2	249.3	30	2.71	47.5*	
July	61.1	75	52	66.2	56.0	10.2	207.1	28	5.21	107.5*	
August	63.2	76	49	69.5	56.8	12.7	71	194.2	29	1.80	
September	61.1	72	47	66.4	55.9	10.5	124.6	27	2.67	39.0*	
October	51.6	63	39	57.0	46.2	10.8	66	121.6	27	3.26	
November	45.7	57	30	49.9	41.4	8.5	36.9	17	4.68	42.6	
December	43.2	55	27	47.5	39.0	8.5	77	79.1	20	2.51	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1603.2	293	32.67	
MONTHLY MEAN		51.2	65	37	56.2	46.1	10.1	74	133.6	24	2.72	67.9	—	

Sunshine total for December is the highest December record since records started in 1907.

Sunshine total for November is the lowest on record for that month.

Sunshine total for the year is 150 hours below the average for Dover, but compares very favourably with other S.E. coast towns. The lowest recorded here was 1552.0, in 1932.

Highest Temperature, 81 deg. on 20th and 21st June.

Lowest Grass Temperature, 24 deg. on 11th February.

Heaviest Daily fall of Rain, 1.24 ins., on 4th July.

Lowest Temperature, 25 deg. on 11th February.

Sunniest Day, 15.1 hours on 17th June.

*Estimated

PART II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.**

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1936.

*To the School Medical Officer,
Dover.*

SIR,

I beg to submit my report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of the Elementary Schoolchildren of the Borough as set forth in the following pages.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. J. NICHOLL,
Assistant School Medical Officer.

1. Staff

<i>School Medical Officer</i>	..	DR. A. B. McMASTER
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist</i>	.. ..	DR. T. J. NICHOLL
<i>Other Specialist Officers—</i>		
<i>Surgeon</i>	.. ..	DR. C. H. ADAMSON
<i>Anaesthetist</i>	.. ..	DR. J. R. W. RICHARDSON
<i>Radiologist</i>	.. ..	Surg.-Com. A. C. RUSACK, R.N. (ret.)
<i>Dental Surgeon</i>	.. ..	MR. F. CONSTANT, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses and Health Visitors (combined)</i>	..	MISS E. BARKER MISS A. C. BROWN MISS F. GRAY MISS E. CASTLE MISS M. MANT
<i>Clerk</i>	.. .. ..

2. Co-ordination

The correlation of the work of the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare was continued as in previous years.

3. School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—All the school departments were thoroughly cleansed, and redecorations carried out where necessary during the summer.

(b) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—No new schools were built during the year, but the re-organisation of the schools in the Borough has been for some time under consideration by the Authority.

(c) School Accommodation and Average Attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1936 :—

School.	Department.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
DOVER R.C.	Mixed ..	202	171
BARTON ROAD COUNCIL	Boys' ..	420	357
	Girls' ..	328	272
	Infants' ..	250	210
BUCKLAND C.E. ..	Girls' ..	278	197
	Infants' ..	250	145
CHARLTON C.E. ..	Boys' ..	200	133
	Girls' ..	164	124
	Infants' ..	177	72
CHRIST CHURCH C.E. ..	Boys' ..	175	148
	Infants' ..	224	126
RIVER C.	Mixed ..	223	148
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C.E.	Boys' ..	289	233
	Girls' ..	181	159
	Infants' ..	205	133
ST. JAMES'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	164	139
	Girls' ..	151	133
	Infants' ..	164	132
ST. MARTIN'S C. ..	Boys' ..	300	257
	Girls' ..	340	280
ST. MARY'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	435	307
	Girls' ..	173	173
	Infants' ..	189	159
HOLY TRINITY C.E. ..	Boys' ..	190	126
	Girls' ..	160	134
PIER C.	Infants' ..	176	102
ASTOR AVENUE C. ..	Girls' ..	320	249
1936		6328	4819

4. Medical Inspection

(a) ROUTINE INSPECTION AT SCHOOLS: The schools were visited for routine and special examinations by Dr. Nicholl on 49 occasions, and by Dr. Kean on 40 occasions. Total 89.

Of the children in average attendance, some 1,598 were inspected as routine cases—*i.e.* 33.16% of the total number.

INSPECTION CLINIC.—This was held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House, on 126 forenoons. The children examined during 1936 numbered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special examinations	643	554	1197
Inspections for school attendance purposes	57	46	103
	—	—	—
	700	600	1300
	—	—	—

Children seen at the Inspection Clinic and subsequently referred for treatment at the School Clinic have been classified under the latter section.

The 103 children examined in regard to School attendance were convalescing from various infections, or were contacts. The conditions were :—

Chicken-pox ..	12	Measles ..	..	57
Mumps ..	9	Whooping-cough ..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	6	Other conditions ..	..	16
Diphtheria ..	1			

For some of these children, further exclusion was found to be necessary. These exclusions, together with those on account of contagious skin diseases and other infective conditions, etc., resulted in 970 certificates being issued by the School Medical Officer during 1936.

5. Analysis of the defects found during Medical Inspection of the three "Routine" Groups of Children

The appended tabular statement shows the percentage of children at the routine inspections needing treatment for the more important defects, compared with the results of previous years :—

Defects.	Percentage defective each year.				
	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-4.	1935.	1936.
(a) Malnutrition	0.80	0.11	0.03	1.33	nil
(b) Tonsils and Adenoids—					
Operation cases	4.4	1.91	2.38	1.44	2.00
do. (Eng. & Wales)	6.07	5.97	5.24	4.02	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands	0.79	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.06
(c) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.08	0.20	0.28	0.57	0.25
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18	0.35	0.18	0.23	0.37
(d) Skin Diseases	3.01	0.75	0.61	0.40	0.12
(e) External Eye Diseases	0.70	0.51	0.68	0.11	0.12
(f) Defective Vision	8.02	2.88	4.56	6.19	3.95
do. (London Children)	9.16	7.38	7.42	6.52	—
do. (Eng. & Wales)	8.35	5.85	5.46	5.42	—
Squint	0.82	0.65	0.38	0.69	—
do (Eng. & Wales) ..	1.16	0.89	0.83	0.78	—
(g) Defective Hearing and Ear Diseases	1.46	1.06	0.69	0.98	0.56
(h) Crippling Defects	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.11	0.31
(i) Other Defects—					
Defective Speech ..	0.26	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease ..	0.36	—	—	—	0.06
Anaemia	0.87	0.18	0.10	—	0.12
Bronchitis	0.04	—	0.09	—	—
Nervous affections ..	0.20	—	0.11	—	0.18

CHILDREN NOT PROTECTED BY VACCINATION : The results obtained at inspections in 1936 are compared below with the results previously recorded :—

Year.	Percentage of Inspections. Children unvaccinated.		
1925	2079 36.7
1926	1955 38.3
1927	1676 42.4
1928	2028 40.0
1929	1907 39.8
1930	1537 43.4
1931	1659 43.2
1932	2020 40.7
1933	1709 47.1
1934	1636 49.3
1935	1727 47.8
1936	1598 45.8

An analysis of the records in the three routine inspections gives the following results :—

Year.	Percentage of Non-Vaccinated Children :		
	Entrants (5 years)	Intermediates (8 years)	Leavers (12 and over)
1925	.. 42.2	35.9	30.0
1926	.. 43.4	39.0	34.1
1927	.. 50.2	41.1	34.4
1928	.. 60.1	50.7	30.3
1929	.. 35.2	47.5	34.3
1930	.. 39.6	49.5	39.9
1931	.. 48.1	39.3	40.3
1932	.. 48.9	36.1	40.2
1933	.. 52.6	44.3	45.8
1934	.. 52.0	48.1	47.7
1935	.. 53.8	50.1	41.1
1936	.. 52.1	52.2	31.3

6. Infectious Diseases :

1. NOTIFIABLE :

(a) DIPHTHERIA.—During 1936, 3 cases of Diphtheria were notified amongst scholars at the elementary schools, as compared with 9 in the previous year. The distribution in the various schools in 1935 and 1936 is shown thus :—

	Year 1936.		Year 1935.
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each De- partment.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each De- partment.
1 Department had	1 case	3 Departments had	1 case .
1 Department had	2 cases	1 Department had	2 cases
27 Departments had	no cases	1 Department had	4 cases
		24 Departments had	no cases

A large number of home and school contacts were swabbed, and positive "carriers" were excluded from school. In all, 144 swabbings were taken, of which 3 were positive in regard to the *B. Diphtheriae*.

Immunisation Clinic : Up to the 31st December, 1936, consent forms for the third list since immunisation was inaugurated locally in 1930 had been received with regard to 79 children. The Special Clinic was carried out through the year, and the following is a statement of the work carried out until 31st December :—

1. Number of sessions held : 45.
2. Number of children attending, 77 : 2 failed to attend when given appointments.
3. Of these—
 - 23 proved to be immune by primary Schick Test.
 - 43 attended for immunisation.
 - 11 requiring immunisation, have not yet completed the course.

77

4. Age distribution of children immunised :—

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over.	Total
	0	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	11	2	1	0	5	54

The number of children who presented themselves for immunisation during the past year has been disappointing. Only 77 children attended, of which number 23 proved to be immune by the Schick test leaving 54 for immunising. If this safe method of prevention is to be successful in warding off the ravages of Diphtheria in the school child population it is necessary for 30% of the pre-school age children, or 50% of the school age children, to be protected. Of late years there has been a marked diminution in this infection amongst school children, only 3 cases having been notified in 1936 in unimmunised children and 9 the preceding year. This low incidence may be the cause of giving parents the feeling of false security which seems to be prevalent forgetful of the fact that by postponing the immunisation of their children, they are weakening the all-important first line of defence, and so offering to one of the relentless enemies of childhood a foothold which assuredly he will be quick to take advantage of. It is to be hoped that parents will take more advantage of this invaluable method of safeguarding the lives of their children from this fell infection and so enable us to present an impenetrable barrier to the onslaught of this lurking killer. In 1934, a year of high diphtheria prevalence in this country, 25% of all the deaths occurring in school children in the age period 5-10 years was due to this preventable infection.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—In 1936, 30 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst scholars as compared with 19 in 1935. The distribution of the cases was :—

Year 1936.			Year 1935.		
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.		Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	
6 Departments had	1		9 Departments had	1	
6 „ „ „	2		2 „ „ „	2	
1 „ „ „	3		1 „ „ „	6	
1 „ „ „	4		17 „ „ „	, no cases	
1 „ „ „	5				
14 „ „ „	, no cases				

2. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The arrangements for notification to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, of cases of Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, etc., were continued throughout the year. The distribution of the cases was :—

SCHOOL.	Diseases.				
	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.	
BARTON ROAD	Boys' ..	18	6	—	—
	Girls' ..	43	10	1	—
	Infants' ..	42	22	1	1
BUCKLAND	Girls' ..	—	2	—	—
	Infants' ..	42	10	4	—
CHARLTON	Boys' ..	2	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	5	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	29	2	—	1
CHRIST CHURCH	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
ASTOR AVENUE	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—
BELGRAVE ROAD	Infants' ..	—	—	—	—
ST. PAUL'S	Mixed ..	6	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	11	—	—	—
HOLY TRINITY	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	2	—	—	—
PIER	Infants' ..	1	—	—	—
ST. BART'S	Boys' ..	1	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	1	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	37	—	—	1
RIVER	Mixed ..	45	—	1	—
	Infants' ..	6	—	—	—
ST. JAMES'	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	—	—	—	—
ST. MARTIN'S	Boys' ..	28	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	56	—	—	—
ST. MARY'S	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	2	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	40	20	1	—
Total	.. ..	417	72	8	3
Cases in 1935	.. ..	91	19	349	53

3. SCHOOL CLOSURE : It was not found necessary to resort to school closure on medical grounds.

7. The following-up of children found to be defective

(a) The School Nurses report as follows :—

(I) VISITS.

(a)	Visits to Schools	<i>re</i> Medical Inspection	..	84
(b)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Weighing .. ..	..	27
(c)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Personal Hygiene of children	..	64
(d)	Visits to Homes	<i>re</i> Dirty Children ..	..	59
(e)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Defective Children ..	..	149
(f)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Dental defects ..	..	93
(g)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Throat swabbing ..	..	11
(h)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Tuberculosis ..	..	70
(i)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Whooping-cough ..	..	13
(j)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Chicken-pox ..	..	57
(k)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Measles ..	..	343
(l)	„ „ „	<i>re</i> Other infections ..	..	41
<hr/>				
Total Visits				
<hr/>				

(2) WORK AT SCHOOL CLINIC :

(a)	Sessions at School Clinic ..	<i>Morning</i>	126
		<i>Afternoon</i>	128
(b)	Children bathed for scabies ..	.. .. ..	16
(c)	Children cleansed .. .. ..	.. .. ..	1

The number of Nurses engaged with clinic work varies from one to three, according to the Clinic time-table and requirements.

CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOL BY SCHOOL NURSES *re* CLEANLINESS;

The appended Table shows the result of the periodical surveys since 1921.

Average of Half-Yearly Surveys;

	1921-25 (inc.)	1926-30 (inc.)	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Survey.	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.	Survey.
Number								
Boys	2814	2894	1644	1658	791	815	2650	805
Girls	2621	2478	2549	2597	2527	2664	2528	2566
Per cent. Clean								
Boys	96.58	97.84	97.5	97.6	97.73	98.66	99.14	97.77
Girls	77.02	79.72	88.5	88.9	89.64	86.60	90.59	89.29
Per cent. Vermicious								
Boys	3.42	2.16	2.5	2.4	2.27	1.34	0.86	2.23
Girls	22.98	20.28	11.5	11.1	10.36	13.40	9.41	10.71
SUMMARY OF CLEANLINESS STANDARD:								
% of all Children found Clean	87.7	88.8	91.8	92.2	91.5	92.3	94.96	91.31
Boys' Departments								
Highest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	9=100	9=100
Lowest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	6=100	9=100
Girls' Departments								
Highest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	1=88	1=90
Lowest % for cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	1=100	3=100
cleanliness	1=70	1=77	1=73	2=75	1=74	1=69	1=71	1=73
cleanliness	1=63	1=82	4=85	1=85	1=91	1=88	3=94	1=96

8. Medical Treatment

(i) SCHOOL CLINIC SCALE OF FEES FOR TREATMENT.

- (a) Minor Ailment Cases 6d. per week
- (b) Dental Cases 6d. per week
- (c) Tonsil and Adenoid operations :—
Weekly Income per head over 5/- 2/6 to 15/6 according
to income
- (d) Orthopaedic Cases :

Out-patient section :	Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
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Income per head per week—

5/- or under	..	Free	Free	Free
5/- to 7/6	6d. per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
7/6 to 12/6	..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
12/6 to 15/-	..	1/- per att.	Full cost	Charged
Over 15/-	..	1/6 per att.	Full cost	Charged

In-patient section :

5/- or under	..	Free	Free	Free
5/- to 7/6	..	2/6 per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
7/6 to 12/6	..	5/- per week	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
12/6 to 15/-	..	10/- per week	Full cost	Charged
Over 15/-	..	20/- per week	Full cost	Charged
£250 per annum		Full Hospital and other charges or over		

(ii) The Clinic was open for 126 morning and 128 afternoon sessions, and 1,069 children were medically treated. 1,805 were treated at the Dental Clinic, which was open on 375 half-days. In some instances the same child received both forms of treatment.

The total attendances at the School Clinic were :—

Medical Cases	5,951
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The total attendances at the Astor Dental Clinic (School Medical Service Section) were :—

Dental Cases	2,667
--------------	----	----	----	-------

Total	8,618
-------	----	----	----	-------

(iii) The defects for which treatment was given, and the number of children suffering therefrom, are shown below. The analysis deals with defects, and an individual child may be counted a second time if treated for more than one defect :—

A. Minor Ailments: (1) Skin : Ringworm—Scalp .. 2
Body .. 3

Scabies 36

Impetigo 100

Other Skin Diseases .. 86

Minor Injuries .. 185

(2) Ear Diseases 98

(3) External Eye Diseases .. 70

(4) Miscellaneous Defects .. 618

B. Defects of Vision 183

C. Defects of Nose and Throat 151

D. Dental Defects 1805

A. MINOR AILMENTS :

(1.) SKIN DISEASES.

(a) RINGWORM : Three new cases of Ringworm of the body, and two of ringworm of the scalp were treated during the year.

(b) SCABIES AND IMPETIGO : Thirty-six cases of scabies were treated, and 100 cases of impetigo.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of scabies and impetigo treated during the past year as compared with the previous year, viz. : 36 (19), and 100 (88). These infections appeared mostly after the return, from the hop-picking fields, of children who were undoubtedly infected during their sojourn in the fields. The more serious scabies cases, in which cleansing was undertaken by the Nursing staff, occurred in nine families, and one family was so heavily infected that all the members had to be sent into hospital for intensive treatment. One family had 3 cases, five had 2 cases, and three had 1 case.

The new method of treating impetigo which has been in vogue for the past three years continues to give satisfactory results.

(c) OTHER SKIN DISEASES : In addition to the contagious skin diseases, the following conditions were treated :—

Alopecia	2	Intertrigo	4
Acne	1	Pityriasis	7
Chilblains	3	Psoriasis	2
Dermatitis	8	Seborrhoea	7
Eczema	3	Urticaria	2
Herpes	7	Warts	11
Indefinite eruptions	29		
			—
			86
			—

(d) MINOR INJURIES : 185 cases of minor injuries were treated, as shown below :—

Burns	9	Septic face	14
Scalds	5	„ arm	14
Injury to head and face	7	„ hand	15
„ shoulder	—	„ finger	23
„ arm	5	„ leg	25
„ hand	1	„ knee	25
„ fingers	4	„ foot	10
„ leg	11		—
„ knees	9		185
„ foot	8		—

(2) EAR DEFECTS : The conditions treated were :—

Defective hearing .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16
Chronic Otitis Media .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	47
Cerumen .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11
Other conditions .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24
						—
						98
						—

It is pleasing to note the diminution in the number of cases of Chronic Otitis Media during the past year, as compared with the preceding year 47 (73). This improvement is due mostly to the method of dry treatment which has been in operation during the past few years, and which is giving much better results than the old wet method. As most cases of running ears are caused by an extension of septic processes from the naso-pharynx, the throat and nose of each child is thoroughly examined at the onset of treatment, and, if definite septic foci are discovered, the case is subjected to tonsillectomy and removal of adenoid tissue if present. One cannot hope for a successful result in the treatment of Chronic Otitis Media if the original septic focus is not dealt with. Because a child has got a septic throat it does not necessarily imply that there is any marked enlargement of the tonsils, on the contrary they are often smaller than normal.

(3) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES : See "B" Ophthalmic Clinic.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS : The following is an analysis of these conditions dealt with :—

Ascarides	9	Glands	41
Boils	21	Gastro-Intestinal System	58
Cardio-Vascular System	6	Nervous System	24
Developmental	8	Orthopaedic	14
Debility	215	Respiratory System ..	186
Epistaxis	4	Rheumatism	10
Ganglion	1		
Genito-Urinary System	21		618
			—

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of cases of debility treated during the past year 215 (217), the number of cases of respiratory trouble showed an increase 186 (165). This was due to the outbreak of measles which took place in the earlier part of the year, and which always leaves a certain amount of bronchial catarrh in its wake. It is most important that this complication of the infection be cleared up as quickly as possible, as the lungs in this condition offer a most suitable soil for other respiratory infections.

Rheumatism shows a marked decrease as compared with the previous year 10 (25). It cannot be stressed too strongly that cases of this infection demand the serious attention of the School doctor, if we wish to prevent the pitiful spectacle of a crippled child. The early signs are so trivial in some cases that much damage may be done before the child is presented for treatment. The insidious nature of its onset commonly called "growing pains" shows how easily the infection may pass unnoticed by the parents. If such cases were only brought for treatment at this early stage much could be done to prevent the infection getting established in the child's body.

B. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:

(a) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES:

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blepharitis	8	8	16
Conjunctivitis	10	10	20
Keratitis	1	-	1
Styes	8	10	18
Nystagmus	2	1	3
Other conditions	8	4	12
	37	33	70

(b) (i) SQUINT:

Description.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Convergent strabismus	16	20	36
Divergent ditto	1	1	2
Alternating ditto	-	1	1
Latent ditto	8	5	13
	25	27	52

(ii) ANALYSIS OF THE 36 CASES OF CONVERGENT SQUINT:

Age.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.
Vision of Affected Eye—								
Less than 6/60	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	2
6/60	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2
6/24	2	1	-	-	4	5	-	-
6/12	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	1
6/6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	5	8	1	2	6	8	1	5
Eye affected Right ..								
Left ..			6			6		
			10			14		

(c) REFRACTION CASES (including Squint—52—as above):

		Boys.			Girls.			Total.	
		Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	
Hypermetropia	5	17	7	5	6	21	15	3	79
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	5	10	6	3	2	7	6	2	41
Myopia	—	3	2	3	1	8	13	5	35
Myopic Astigmatism ..	—	4	3	4	—	2	2	3	18
Mixed Astigmatism	—	1	3	1	—	3	—	2	10
	10	35	21	16	9	41	36	15	183

Cases referred for Refraction— From Routine and Special Inspections ..	181
From Re-examinations	40
 221	

Dealt with under Authority's Scheme.	Dealt with other than under Authority's Scheme.	For whom Glasses prescribed.		For whom Glasses provided.	
		Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
183	1	174	1	163	4

CASES OF DEFECTIVE VISION TREATED AT CLINIC:

Classified according to the School Departments where the children are taught:—

Department.		Average			Percentage.		
		No. on Roll.	No. Defective.	De-	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Belgrave	Infants'	144	3	—	—	—	2.0
Buckland	Girls'	216	5	—	—	2.3	—
	Infants'	167	4	—	—	—	2.3
Barton Road	Boys'	380	14	3.6	—	—	—
	Girls'	297	12	—	—	4.0	—
	Infants'	242	4	—	—	—	1.6
Charlton	Boys'	144	6	4.1	—	—	—
	Girls'	132	10	—	—	7.5	—
	Infants'	82	1	—	—	—	1.2
Christ Church	Boys'	161	6	3.7	—	—	—
Astor Avenue	Girls'	275	7	—	—	2.5	—
Holy Trinity	Boys'	136	7	5.1	—	—	—
	Girls'	144	11	—	—	7.6	—
Pier	Infants'	115	2	—	—	—	1.7

Department.	Average			Percentage.		
	No. on Roll.	No. Defective.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants	
River Mixed	Boys'	92	9	9.7	—	—
	Girls'	78	1	—	1.2	—
St. Bart's	Boys'	246	5	2.2	—	—
	Girls'	171	9	—	5.2	—
	Infants'	154	2	—	—	1.2
St. James'	Boys'	150	11	7.3	—	—
	Girls'	144	5	—	3.4	—
	Infants'	152	4	—	—	2.6
St. Martin's	Boys'	270	2	0.7	—	—
	Girls'	308	9	—	2.9	—
St. Mary's	Boys'	330	12	3.6	—	—
	Girls'	188	13	—	6.9	—
	Infants'	184	4	—	—	2.1
St. Paul's Mixed	Boys'	91	5	5.4	—	—
	Girls'	101	—	—	—	—
		5294	183	3.4 % of total		

RESULTS IN REFRACTION CASES :

Year.	Percentage of Children who required refraction, and who attended the Clinic.	Percentage of these for whom glasses were prescribed.	Percentage of these who obtained glasses.
Average			
1921-25 ..	88.7	92.5	87.7
Average ..			
1926-30 ..	94.7	95.6	89.9
Year 1931 ..	100.0	96.5	90.8
Year 1932 ..	97.7	96.2	90.3
Year 1933 ..	92.2	96.2	98.5
Year 1934 ..	90.7	95.0	94.3
Year 1935 ..	89.81	95.3	94.6
Year 1936 ..	82.80	95.0	95.4

C. NOSE AND THROAT :

Defects.	Referred for Treatment=174.			Treated.	
	Routine Inspections.	Special Inspections and Re-examinations.	Total.		
Tonsils ..	26	112	138	By operation,	
Adenoids ..	2	13	15	Clinic 66	
Tonsils and Adenoids ..	4	9	13	Other 2	
Other Conditions ..	—	8	8	By other means, 85	
	32	142	174	153	

D. DENTAL DEFECTS :

School Dentist's Report.**ASTOR DENTAL CLINIC.**

(a) RECORD OF ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTIONS :

Age.	No. of Children.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth	
	Examined.	With sound teeth.	Per-cent-age with sound teeth.	No. Savable.	No. Unsavable.	No. Savable.	No. Un-savable.
5 years ..	571	173	30.2	248	2197	22	15
6 ..	438	109	24.8	177	1745	56	11
7 ..	487	105	21.5	182	1669	182	37
8 ..	535	144	26.9	91	1690	277	100
9 ..	510	170	33.3	8	1073	271	151
10 ..	537	210	38.8	2	659	292	235
11 ..	569	250	43.9	—	275	294	334
12 ..	546	248	45.2	—	64	280	360
13 ..	525	219	41.7	—	30	296	429
14 ..	549	218	39.6	—	3	269	551
	5267	1846	35.0	708	9405	2239	2223

(b) In addition to the number of inspections recorded in (a) 3849 children have been re-inspected.

(c) Percentages of children with Sound Teeth at Schools (not including Infants) at the second Dental Inspection in 1936 :—

School Department.	Number of Children Inspected.	% of Children with Sound Teeth.
Holy Trinity Boys'	.. 113	57.5
St. Mary's Boys' ..	282	52.4
St. James' Boys'	125	48.8
St. Mary's Girls'	152	46.0
Christ Church Boys'	156	43.5
St. Bart's Boys' ..	229	42.7
St. James' Girls' ..	121	41.3
Holy Trinity Girls'	124	41.1
Buckland Girls'	163	36.8
St. Paul's Mixed ..	132	36.6
St. Martin's Boys'	241	35.6
Charlton Girls' ..	121	35.5
Charlton Boys' ..	122	34.4
St. Bart's Girls' ..	161	32.9
Barton Road Boys'	337	30.8
River	159	29.5
Barton Road Girls'	271	27.6
St. Martin's Girls'	280	27.1
Astor Avenue	244	26.6

The outstanding impression, briefly expressed, gained from clinical work is the under-development of the jaws in a large portion of the children, resulting necessarily in irregularity of the teeth. This lack of growth and the consequent crowding of teeth leads to many local troubles—gingivitis, caries, pyorrhoea and throat affections. The principal cause of this under-development is weak mastication due to a “sloppy” diet. The jaws are not used. Not so long ago, many jaws were malformed through the continuous use of the infants’ “dummy,” but a hard diet and good mastication helped to compensate matters as the child became older. Now, good mastication in young children is substituted for a pernicious sucking process.

Until national propaganda for a good diet (which would include good mastication as well as the necessary vitamins) is persistently pressed, there can be no improvement in the mouths and teeth of the children.

FREDERICK CONSTANT, L.R.C.S., Engl.

Orthopaedic Treatment

(a) During 1936, an arrangement was effected with the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, whereby an Orthopaedic Specialist Surgeon from the staff attends at Dover each month to conduct a Clinic at the Welfare Centre. Both Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Service cases are seen. A fee of £3 3s. 0d., per session is paid to the hospital plus the surgeon’s travelling expenses of £2 2s. 0d. on each occasion. The arrangement has proved a valuable aid, and has resulted in better specialist supervision of old cases, and the securing of more rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment in cases coming under observation for the first time. The Clinic was inaugurated on the 6th April, 1936, six sessions were held during the year, and 71 individual schoolchildren attended. A total of 147 attendances were made by these School Medical Service cases.

Mr. H. J. Seddon, the Orthopaedic Specialist Surgeon, has been kind enough to furnish the following report on the working of his Clinic at Dover. This report covers all the children seen at this Clinic, both under school age and those of school-going age, as both groups were dealt with at the same consultative sessions.

“On April 6th, 1936, the 1st session of the new orthopaedic department was held. The details of the arrangements are familiar to members of the Public Health and Education Committees, since they were fully discussed in memoranda previously sent by me to the Medical Officer of Health. The purpose of this report is to consider the working of the department during the first year of its existence.

“Much of the success of an orthopaedic department is dependent upon the harmonious co-operation of medical officers, clinic staff, and clerical staff, and I feel bound to record how well this harmony has been attained in such a relatively short time. The work is being carried out without a trace of friction, and I count it one of the happiest of my duties to be in charge of the orthopaedic work for the Borough of Dover.

There is only one weak point, and we were aware of it from the first. Most of the treatment of our cases is carried out in Dover itself at the Royal Victoria Hospital, but it has not been possible as yet for me to deal directly with the masseuses who are responsible for the remedial exercises, splinting, and massage prescribed for orthopaedic cases attending the clinic. At a number of other centres the masseuse attends at the surgeon's session, and the details of the treatment are discussed as each patient is seen. At present the masseuses at the Royal Victoria Hospital are dependent on written instructions from the clinic, and although there is every indication that such instructions are being observed, there is an absence of that personal liaison that is essential for the performance of the best work. I hope that a modification of the present arrangement may soon be possible.

"The parents of children attending the clinic are most co-operative, and I think we can look forward with some confidence to an increasing appreciation of the functions of the clinic which is of such value, particularly on the preventive side. Attendances for observation and treatment have been most regular.

"The classification of cases is one that has been successfully adopted at twelve other centres working in conjunction with the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital. It is intended to establish links with other phases of Public Health activity, and should also prove valuable for statistical purposes. This year's figures give no indication of the true *incidence* of crippling defects in Dover. A large number of patients whose treatment had been completed (chiefly at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital) several years ago were asked to attend so that we could be certain that their present condition was satisfactory. Careful study of these cases shows that no serious crippling defect has escaped attention during recent years."

H. J. SEDDON.

"The following cases were admitted to hospital.

"B.M., a girl aged two years, with club feet was admitted on 11/5/36. Severe deformity was present, but it was found possible to correct it by a series of manipulations and the child was discharged on 13/11/36. Her treatment has been continued at the clinic, and she is now walking perfectly.

"S.D., a girl aged 13 years, was admitted on 22/6/36 with deformities of both feet following infantile paralysis. Operative correction was required, and she was discharged on 25/2/37 walking normally.

"J.M., a girl aged 14 years, was admitted on 22/6/36, with a rigid flat foot. She was treated by manipulation, and discharged wearing an instrument on 9/9/36. Her subsequent progress has been most satisfactory.

"J.R., a boy aged 12 years, was admitted on 23/9/36 with spinal curvature due to infantile paralysis. The affected

part of the spine was stabilised by bone grafting. He is now wearing a spinal support, and is about to be discharged (26/4/37).

" J.D., a boy aged five years, was admitted on 4/9/36 with a deformity of the shoulder resulting from an injury at birth involving the nerves of the upper limb. The deformity was corrected by operation and the child was discharged, wearing a splint on 27/11/36. The splint has recently been discarded and the condition of the arm now approaches the normal.

" R.S., a boy aged 14 years, was admitted on 13/11/36 with a deformity of the feet (pes cavus). Operative correction was required, and he was discharged on 8/2/37.

" S.R., a girl aged 3 years, was admitted on 11/12/36 with congenital dislocation of the left hip. The dislocation has been successfully reduced by manipulation, and the child is still in hospital in plaster.

" Children seen at Clinic

1. Congenital

Club foot	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spastic paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital dislocation of the hip	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deformed toes	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deformed fingers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flat feet	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deformed spine	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pes Arcuatus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	2

2. Birth injuries

Nerve injuries	..	..	..	..	..	2
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	..	1

3. Rickets

Knock knees	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bowed tibiae	..	..	..	..	..	18
5. Postural defects of the spine	..	..	..	..	..	5
6. Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Flat feet	..	..	..	..	..	10
8. Infantile paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	6
10. Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Tuberculous joints	..	..	..	..	..	4
12. Dyschondroplasia	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Faulty gait	..	..	..	..	..	4
15. Nothing abnormal discovered	..	..	..	..	..	12
						—
						89"
						—

(b) The data as to treatment under (b) and (c) relate to School children only. The details concerning treatment of children under five years of age are shown in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

Full use was made of the Authority's scheme for in-patient and out-patient treatment, provision of appliances, etc., thirty-eight individual school children were treated, several of whom received benefit under more than one heading.

The conditions were :—

Spinal curvature .. .	8	Congenital dislocation
Flat foot .. .	10	of hip .. .
Club foot .. .	2	Hip disease—Perthé's
Paralysis .. .	11	disease .. .
Injury at birth .. .	1	Bowed tibiae .. .
Hip disease—old tuber- cular .. .	1	Defective toes .. .
		Anterior poliomyelitis
		—
		38
		—

(c)

EXPENDITURE : (School Medical section) :—

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days Treated.	Cost to Local Authority.	£	s.	d.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover .. .	1	—	5	1 10 0			
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover .. .	20	458	—	34 7 0			
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, X-Ray Ex- aminations .. .	10	10	—	11 11 0			
Royal National Ortho- paedic Hospital, London	6	—	582	167 15 2			
Royal National Ortho- paedic Hospital, London	3	3	—	— - -			
Provision of Surgical Appliances .. .	14	—	—	18 12 1			
Travelling expenses .. .	3	—	—	3 5 0			
				237 0 3			

RECEIPTS :

Payments by parents .. .	..	..	..	14 10 7
		Net cost	..	£222 9 8

Total individual children concerned = 38.

CLEANSING STATION :

(a) PEDICULOSIS : In only one instance was it necessary to issue a twenty-four hour notice to parents in connection with the verminous condition of their child. In this instance, the condition recurred, and legal proceedings were taken under Section 87, Education Act, 1921, the parent being fined 10/-.

(b) SCABIES : The arrangements for treatment of children suffering from scabies were continued. Where multiple cases are discovered in families, all those infected—where willing—

are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, until the necessary disinfection is carried out at the home. During 1936 sixteen cases were treated at the School Clinic section of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and two children of one family, with their parents, were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for intensive treatment.

SCHOOL CLINIC FEES:

The fees paid by parents for the treatment of children at the School Clinic were :—

	£	s.	d.
For minor ailments	22	8	0
For spectacles	11	4	9
For operations	21	9	0
For dental treatment	18	18	0
For cod liver oil and malt ..	7	15	5
For Virol	7	5	0
For orthopædic treatment ..	14	10	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£103	10	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Five hundred and seventy-seven, or 53% of the children who received medical treatment, and 1040 or 57% of those who had dental treatment, did so under the free section of the Authority's scheme.

9. Open-air Education.

(a) PLAYGROUND CLASSES: These are held at the schools at regular intervals, when the equipment permits.

(b) SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

(c) SCHOOL CAMPS.

(d) OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: All the classrooms in the new school in Astor Avenue.

(e) DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS: Proposals for a day open-air school are part of the Authority's programme.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

There are no local arrangements at present under the headings (b), (c) and (f).

10. Physical Training.

No Area Organiser of Physical Training has yet been appointed for the Schools, but the question is under consideration by the Authority.

11. Provision of Meals

(a) NUTRITION : Medical Examination :—

In regard to this important subject the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his annual report for 1935 makes the following interesting statement : “The reports of School Medical Officers throughout the country generally do not suggest that there has been any deterioration in the nutrition of school children. Where statistics relating to heights and weights are given there is almost invariably an increase shown compared with the statistics of previous years. The question may, however, be not so much as to deterioration, but whether the degree of progress is as satisfactory as it might be. That undernourishment does exist in certain areas and in certain sections of the population is hardly to be contested. There are areas in which severe depression continued over many years has left its mark.”

It will be noted from the tabular statement below, that not a single case of bad nutrition was discovered amongst the 1,598 inspected during the year in the routine age groups. In 1935 the percentage of badly nourished children found in the course of medical inspection in England and Wales was 0.7.

A very interesting investigation into the diets of 69 families in Newcastle-on-Tyne was undertaken by the City Health Department, and the following conclusions were arrived at :

The average diet of the unemployed was lower than that of the employed in fat and animal protein.

The amounts of energy and protein obtained per penny of money spent in food were 23% higher in the unemployed than the employed families.

Rent was 21% higher in the new housing estates than in the old houses, but rent did not appear to be closely related to intake of food.

The larger families had less adequate diets and spent less money than the smaller families.

More employed than unemployed families consumed cake, fresh tomatoes, butter, fresh milk, bacon and boiled ham.

Majority of families consumed condensed skimmed milk.

Consumption of canned, prepared and cooked foods was higher among the employed than the unemployed.

Anaemia was noted in 21% of the women, 20% of the children, and 5% of the men.

No difference was found between the heights and weights of children or women in any of the groupings.

As research proceeds into this all important subject, it is becoming more firmly established that the state of a child's nutrition largely depends upon the proper ante-natal feeding of the mother and of the child from the age of 9 months to 7 years. The most important ingredients in the diet are the protective foods, i.e. meat, milk, butter, fresh vegetables. It is surprising the number of parents who consider that meat is bad for a child, whereas it is a very essential ingredient in a child's diet. Milk, being a well balanced food in itself is also a most important

ingredient in a child's diet, and school children under the age of 8 ought to have at least 7/8ths of a pint per day. A large number of children absolutely refuse to eat green vegetables, which are rich in calcium, although a large percentage of this important salt is lost in their cooking.

Appearance is often deceptive in assessing a child's nutrition. Many who appear by the colour of their face to be anaemic may have a high percentage of haemoglobin in the blood. Fat, though improving the appearance of a body is not a tissue that improves the function of the vital organs. The listless child, who is easily tired at his school work or lags behind others in games or physical exercise is more often than not the subject of malnutrition.

(ii) Classification of the nutrition of children inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Class	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Sub- normal)	D (Bad)
Entrants .. (627)	97 (15.47%)	514 (81.97%)	16 (2.55%)	—
Intermediates .. (486)	61 (12.55%)	388 (79.83%)	37 (7.61%)	—
Leavers .. (485)	140 (28.86%)	336 (69.27%)	9 (1.85%)	—
TOTAL .. (1598)	298 (18.64%)	1238 (77.47%)	62 (3.88%)	—

(b) MILK IN SCHOOLS :

(i) VOLUNTARY SCHEME : A scheme inaugurated by teachers has been in force for some years. On the 5th September, 1934, the Board of Education issued Circular 1437 concerning the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, whereby a rebate is paid by the latter Board to the retailer whose milk supplies to schools are approved by the local M.O.H., thus enabling scholars to obtain milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle of 1/3rd pint. This scheme came into operation on the 1st October, 1934.

The Authority's arrangements for the bacteriological examination of these milk supplies were continued in 1936.

Seven samples per month are thus examined at the county laboratory, which covers each school department at approximately 3-monthly intervals.

The standard adopted by the Authority is that the milk shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c., and have no *coli bacilli* in 1/100 c.c.

The scheme and quality of milk supplies are proving satisfactory.

(ii) SCHEME OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY UNDER S.84
EDUCATION ACT, 1921.

Early in 1935, the Education Committee considered the question of supplying free milk in schools, to such children as are unable by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided, and whose parents are unable to pay for the milk.

The scheme came into operation on the 27th May, 1935, and the basis is as follows :—

The children are selected by the School Medical Officer at routine school inspections, or at the Inspection Clinic, or are referred to the Clinic by Head Teachers on their own initiative or at the request of parents.

After medical examination such cases as the School Medical Officer recommends for milk on their nutritional condition are referred to the Secretary of the Education Committee, who makes the necessary inquiries as to the parents' financial circumstances.

When the family income per head per week, after deducting rent, does not exceed 5/- the Authority grant free milk.

During the year 1936, 48 children were referred for examination on this account ; 1 did not attend ; 47 were medically examined, and 28 of these were recommended on medical grounds, of whom 13 were found to be eligible by reason of their financial circumstances. 12,520 bottles of 1/3rd pint of milk were supplied under the Authority's scheme, to these new cases and the cases previously approved, the average number of children receiving milk each month being 65.

**12 to 16. School Baths: Co-operation of Parents, Teachers,
School Attendance Officers and voluntary Bodies**

These were all continued as described in the 1930 Report.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

Numbers as shown in Table III. of Appendix.

18. Nursery Schools

Not provided in Borough.

19. Secondary Schools

None under this Authority.

20. Continuation Schools

There is only one such school, conducted by the Kent Education Committee, in Dover, and this is held in the Barton Road Boys' School. The age range of the pupils is 14 to 16.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons

No cases were referred to the School Medical Officer.

22. Special Inquiries

No special inquiries were undertaken during the year.

23. Miscellaneous

24. Appendices

The statistical records of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix :—

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspection.

TABLE 2. Return of defects found at Medical Inspection.

TABLE 3. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area.

TABLE 4. Return of defects treated.

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants .. .. ..	.. .. ..	627
Second Age Group .. .. ..	.. .. ..	486
Third Age Group .. .. ..	.. .. ..	485
Total .. .. ..	.. .. ..	— 1598

Number of other Routine Inspections —

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS :

Number of Special Inspections .. ..	.. ..	1224
Number of Re-inspections .. ..	.. ..	516
Total .. .. ..	.. .. ..	— 1740

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT :

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to Require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (A) (3)	Net Number (4)
Entrants	4	29	33
Second Age Group	29	33	61
Third Age Group	30	18	47
Total (Prescribed Groups) ..	63	80	141
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	63	80	141

No individual child is counted more than once in any column in this Table.

TABLE 2. A.—Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection.

	Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		Number of Defects.	Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but NOT requiring treatment.	Number of Defects.
SKIN	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(2) ,,, Body			1	1
	(3) Scabies			12	
	(4) Impetigo	2		81	
	(5) Other diseases (non-tuberculous)			90	
EYE	(6) Blepharitis	2	1	15	
	(7) Conjunctivitis		1	11	
	(8) Keratitis				
	(9) Corneal Opacities ..				
	(10) Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)		1	23	
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	63	14	112	
	(12) Squint			6	
EAR	(13) Defective Hearing ..			7	
	(14) Otitis Media	3		34	
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ..	6	1	20	
	(16) Chronic Tonsilitis only ..	26	48	96	
NOSE AND THROAT	(17) Adenoids only	2	3	8	
	(18) Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids ..	4		7	
	(19) Other conditions			8	
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	12	35	1
	(21) Defective Speech		2	1	
HEART AND CIRCULATION	HEART DISEASE :				
	(22) Organic	1	17	1	
	(23) Functional		12		
	(24) Anaemia	2		1	
	(25) Bronchitis			4	
LUNGS	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	29	135	
TUBERCULOSIS	Pulmonary :—				
	(27) Definite	4			
	(28) Suspected	—			
	Non-Pulmonary :—				
	(29) Glands	2	1		
	(30) Bones and Joints	2	1		
	(31) Skin	—			
	(32) Other Forms	2			
NERVOUS SYSTEM	(33) Epilepsy	—	1		
	(34) Chorea	1		1	
	(35) Other Conditions	2	4	7	
DEFOR- MITIES	(36) Rickets	—	1		
	(37) Spinal Curvature	1	1		
	(38) Other Forms	4	22	12	
(39) Other	Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	15	—	368	—
		146	172	1097	2

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub- normal)		(D) Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	627	97	15.47	514	81.97	16	2.55	—	—
Second Age-group	486	61	12.55	388	79.83	37	7.61	—	—
Third Age-group	485	140	28.86	336	69.27	9	1.85	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1598	298	18.64	1238	77.47	62	3.88	—	—

**TABLE 3. Return of all Exceptional Children
in the Area.**

Children Suffering from Multiple Defects:

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Feeble-minded and Epileptic	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Crippling	—	—	—	1	1
Total ..	—	—	—	2	2

Blind Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	—	1	5

Partially Sighted Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	1	2

Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	1

Partially Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	—	1

Mentally Defective Children :**Feeble-minded Children :**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	2	—	4	8

Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during 1936 :—

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys	Girls
Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	—	—
(c) Others	—	1

Epileptic Children :**Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy :**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	2	5

Physically Defective Children :**A.—Tuberculous Children :**

- (1) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	16	—	1	17

(2) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	17	2	2	21

B.—Delicate Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	5	—	—	5

C.—Crippled Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	21	—	1	25

D.—Children with Heart Disease :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total
—	1	—	—	1

TABLE 4. Return of Defects treated during the year.
Treatment Table: Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp— (i) X-Ray Treatment. If none, indicate by dash	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment ..	2	—	2
Ringworm—Body	3	1	4
Scabies	36	5	41
Impetigo	100	43	143
Other Skin Diseases	86	20	106
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	70	13	83
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	618	892	1510
Total	1013	991	2004

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments in Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	183	—	183
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—
Total	183	—	183

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 174
- (b) Otherwise 1

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

- (a) Under the authority's Scheme .. 163
- (b) Otherwise 4

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS					
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.		Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.			
(1) 48	(2) 11	(3) 7	(4)	(5)	
(ii) 11	(iii) 7	(iv) —	2	—	—
			50	11	7
				—	—
				85	153

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
 (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group 4. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Net number treated.
	Residen- tial treatment with education.	Residen- tial treatment without education.	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic.	Residen- tial treatment with education.	Residen- tial treatment without education.	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic.	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of children treated	6	2	29	—	—	—	34*

* Some received treatment under more than one heading.

Group 5. Dental Defects

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged :—	5	—	—	571	
	6	—	—	438	
	7	—	—	487	
	8	—	—	535	
Routine Age Groups	9	—	—	510	Total .. 5267
	10	—	—	537	
	11	—	—	569	
	12	—	—	546	
	13	—	—	525	
	14	—	—	549	
			Specials ..	.. .. .. ..	56
					Grand Total
					5323
(b) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	3435
(c) Actually treated .. ..	..	..	..	..	1805
(2) HALF-DAYS DEVOTED TO :— Inspection ..	53				
	Treatment ..	375			
				Total ..	428
(3) ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN FOR TREATMENT					2267
(4) FILLINGS :— Permanent Teeth	1200				
	Temporary Teeth	—			
				Total ..	1200
(5) EXTRACTIONS :— Permanent Teeth	421				
	Temporary Teeth	442			
				Total ..	863
(6) ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR EXTRACTIONS ..					277
(7) OTHER OPERATIONS :— Permanent Teeth	536				
	Temporary Teeth	535			
				Total ..	1071

Group 6. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

i. Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	2.5
ii. Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	6487
iii. Number of individual children found unclean	275
iv. Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	1
v. Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
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(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	—

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